

Going!

Going!

Gone!

1,000 books missing  
from college library

By GREG NEELY

One of the greatest magic acts of all times can be seen on the MSSC campus. The library on most college campuses is considered to be the heart of the learning institute. In the case of Missouri Southern the library is having an attack which could have crippling results on the students who patronize it.

According to Mrs. Kathy Kane, circulation librarian, an inventory taken in the summer of 1971 discovered that 1,076 books

were missing. In the fall of 1973 an inventory of periodicals was made. It was discovered that 173 out of 920 issues were missing.

For a student this means that if he goes to the shelf for a periodical he will have a one in ten chance of not finding the magazine he needs.

The shame of this is that these books will probably not be replaced for awhile. The reason for this according to Mrs. Arlene Moore, reference librarian, is the

cost of replacement. If the library is forced to spend its small allotted amount of money replacing books it wouldn't be able to buy new publications coming off the press daily, she explains.

It is the wish of the library to help cut down the shrinkage. Plans have been discussed on preventive measures to curtail books leaving the building without being properly checked out.

A feasible plan would be a

retired person or someone on a government pension who could sit at the front door and check students leaving with books. The reasoning behind this plan, according to Mrs. Kane, is that such persons are allowed to make only so much money a year by law.

However, the library has great hopes that with the help of the students the problem of disappearing books can be cut to a minimum if students will become aware of the seriousness of the situation.

## Pre-registration starts March 18

Pre-registration for the fall term at Missouri Southern gets underway Monday, March 18 and runs through April 30, according to George H. Volmert, college registrar.

Pre-registration activities are designed to give current students the benefit of an adviser-student conference, priority in selecting classes and the completion of most details prior to the regular registration period.

On Monday and Tuesday, March 18 and 19, students with 90 hours or more of college credits and those students who are candidates for the associate of science degrees may enroll. On Thursday and Friday, March 21 and 22, pre-registration is for those students with between 56-89 hours.

During the following week, students with 29-55 hours pre-enroll on the first two days, March 25 and 26, and students with up to 28 hours enroll on the last two days, March 28 and 29.

April 29 and 30 are set aside for verification of schedules, with Monday, April 29, being for students with 56 hours or more, and Tuesday being for students with up to 55 hours.

Students desiring to pre-enroll must first make an appointment with his adviser for the day he is scheduled to register. On his registration day he is to go to the

Registrar's office, and pick up his permit to enroll and other documents.

In his meeting with his adviser he completes necessary enrollment forms, returning the permit to enroll to the registrar's office.

During verification week, each student who has pre-registered should report to the top floor of the College Union Building for verification of his schedule. If there is a conflict in schedule, the student will be given the opportunity to make an adjustment. Other changes in class schedules will not be processed until the next regular registration period.

Fees will be paid on regular registration days in the fall as per classification and alphabetical order announced in the schedule of classes.

## Tickets still available for Griffiths dinner

Tickets are still available for a dinner sponsored by the Joplin Coalition for Equal Rights Amendment at 6:30 p.m. Friday, March 22, in the Spanish Main Room of the Holiday Inn. Rep. Martha W. Griffiths, Democrat from Michigan, will be guest speaker.

Tickets are \$10, and may be purchased by calling Mrs. Karen Raines at 781-1818 or Mrs. Karen Schafer at 781-4787.

A native of Pierce City, Rep. Griffiths has been a member of Congress since 1955. She is one of the sponsors of the Equal Rights Amendment which passed the House in October 1971. A similar measure was originally introduced in 1923. Throughout her career she has been involved in efforts to increase employment rights of women.

Mrs. Griffiths is a member of the House Ways and Means Committee and the Joint Economic Committee. She is

chairman of the Fiscal Policy Subcommittee.

She received her B.A. from the University of Missouri, and received the school's Outstanding Alumni Award in 1968. Her Juris Doctorate is from the University of Michigan.

Rep. Griffiths was admitted to the Michigan Bar in 1941 and admitted to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court in 1955.

The Joplin Coalition for Equal Rights Amendment consists of members of the Joplin chapters of the American Association of University Women, the Business and Professional Women's Club and the National Organization for Women.

... for summer, too

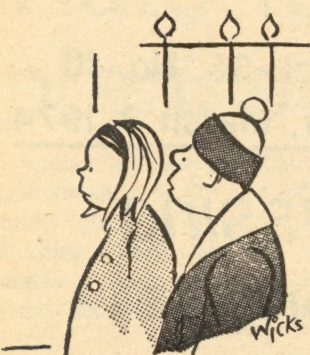
Pre-registration for the 1974 summer session of Missouri Southern will be held on the same dates as fall pre-registration. Each student will pick up a permit to enroll for both fall and summer. If the student intends to attend both sessions, both completed permits must be returned to the Registrar's Office. The procedure for summer-only registration is the same as outlined for fall.



SPRING BREAK STARTS TODAY!



# Security force deserves better



'What's your dad unemployed at?'



'And get this. The ring is solid Bethlehem Steel!'

Each year the campus Security Force picks an "honored few" to whom it presents its "yellow envelope" award. These select students are awarded the honor on the basis of their ability to find as many ways as possible to violate parking regulations. There exists one shortcoming in the ceremony, however; the students seem perturbed at having to pay a fee to gain this valuable experience.

Quite seriously, there has been little affection lost between the general student body and the campus police. Interactions between the two generally leaves the student with a lighter pocketbook. Over the last year, and last semester especially, students have been voicing hostile opinions towards treatment by the Security Force. When expressing discontent about a ticket, students rarely receive a sympathetic ear in the security force office. The relationship between students and the campus police has been severely strained.

But the campus police do not exist for the purpose of antagonizing students. Their responsibilities consist of protecting student and campus property. They also protect students from health hazards, both traffic and personal safety. The five-man force which operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week, is also the overseer at school activities, ball games,

dances, and meetings. They are highly trained and strive to attain a high quality of professionalism.

While the Security Force does an excellent job in most areas, it has failed to attain the proper rapport with students. Director of Business Operations and the Security Force is Dr. Paul Shipman who states: "We try to impart an attitude of professionalism while striving for a close friendly relationship with students."

The Security Force is essential to the operation of the college. It strives sincerely to protect students and their property, and it does an excellent job. But as long as hostile feelings exist between students and campus police, there will exist a rift which separates the student and the administration. Progress is being made. Income from parking tickets is decreasing steadily, and this should be an indication of decreased tickets or an increased voiding of tickets (which has heretofore hovered around the 50 per cent mark). Revenue from tickets decreased by 25 per cent from fiscal 1972 to 1973.

Much needs to be done, however, to solidify the relationship between students and the police. And reasons for campus regulations need to be more widely known.

Both groups need each other.

## Basic question involved can no longer be ignored

Ohio last week became the 33rd state to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment to the United States Constitution. Only five more are needed to make it part of the Constitution. Missouri is one of those states which has so far failed in passage.

It is possible the question will come before the Missouri legislature soon. It is essential that positive action be taken. Previously in the Missouri legislature the forces of labor were the leaders of the opposition. But now the national labor forces have switched positions and have urged ratification. Therefore, Missouri labor forces which previously opposed the amendment now are in the position of supporting it.

It was this switch in labor's position that led to ratification in Ohio. It should be this switch which will lead to ratification in Missouri. But misinformation and misunderstanding concerning the ERA abounds in the state. It has even been called in a letter to the editor of the Kansas City Star "an insidious Communist plot to destroy the American family."

There are reports that various groups oppose the ERA for reasons which have nothing to do with the central cause; equal rights for all regardless of sex. Much is made that ERA is for

women. This is not true. Its benefits to men will be as important as will any benefits for women. But another concern is that piecemeal legislative action in ending discrimination will simply not work. It did not work in other areas of discrimination. Neither will it work in sex discrimination.

The ERA is necessary to procure equal rights in the United States, and a constitutional amendment is the beginning. Legislators cannot squeeze out of the decision, and who try to will fool no one. The basic question cannot be avoided and it cannot be ignored.

## Regarding kidnappers as heroes may result from recent cases

In these times when each year is remembered for some notorious assassination, scandal or famous first, the year 1974 will probably gain reputé as the year of the first political kidnapping in the history of the United States.

Patricia Hearst, daughter of San Francisco Examiner president and editor, William Randolph Hearst has been held by the so called "Symbionese Liberation Army," a group whose motto is "Death to the Facist insects that prey upon the life of the people." This is the same organization which has claimed responsibility for the cyanide bullet assassination of Oakland superintendent of schools, Marcus Foster last Nov. 6.

The Hearst kidnapping was followed soon afterward by the kidnapping of Atlanta Constitution editor, Reg Murphy

His alleged abductors were soon apprehended and 700 thousand dollars in ransom money recovered.

It is very possible then, that these two events may result in a wave of similar episodes in coming months. Like airplane hijackings, political kidnappings could become the vogue for the criminally deranged in 1974. These self-styled Robin Hoods with their "steal from the rich and give to the poor" tactics may capture new headlines this year.

The most unfortunate aspect of this particular situation (and different from the hijackings) is that these men have an emotional cause. Some will achieve their goal of becoming notorious and some may even be regarded as folk heroes by a few misguided people.

### The Chart

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Joplin, Mo. 64801

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## World problems are a bridge for mankind

Today the people of the world are facing problems of unparalleled magnitude. We are running critically short of energy, food, and living space. World crises are becoming part of everyday life. We are being pressured by problems which seem beyond our ability to solve. This unrelenting pressure in a heavy load which Americans especially bear. Because of our policy of world aid, we feel responsible to help those less able to recover from disaster. This presents Americans with an enigma they are up to facing.

We can see this pressure's effects on violence in the streets, riots, physical and mental breakdowns and increased maladaptive behavior. Our high speed, high pressure society is a result of the problems we must face: prejudice, ignorance, disease, pestilence, threats to world peace, violence, and threats to ecology.

To most people these problems are working toward social breakdown. The problems of the world are indeed unravelling the social structures with which we are comfortable. We are seeing breakdowns in social institutions; increasing divorces threaten the family bonds. Churches are drawing smaller percentages of people; drug usage is a threat to future generations; all of these are outcomes of a society unable to keep up with its supersonic lifestyle. So far, in this editorial, we seem pessimistic, and the reader may well ask himself, "Does mankind have a future?"

Man is on the road to great social advancements. The problems we face are problems which must be solved before we can advance into what is now considered to be the space age. We are bordering on technological advances which will extend life spans, conquer disease, establish life on other planets, and learn to live with the ability to destroy ourselves.

These problems are the lock on the door to the future. Their solutions are the key to our culture advancing through that door. The tremendous world problems

and their solutions and skills which we must master in order to exist in this space age living. In order for our species to advance to a higher plane of evolution we must master the problems we are currently facing.

These problems, which all Americans get ulcers about, are a bridge for mankind to step across into a new exciting age. Is the highest primate ready for the task? If he is not, our fate is a shaky bridge to the future. One which could well lead to a long fall into world destruction.

## Editor questions need for lot

Dear Ed.

Hi, Phil, and here is a letter regarding the project underway in the area east of Kuhn Hall, west of the main parking lot, north of the business complex, and last but not very important, south of Newman Road.

Apparently this is a parking lot, right? Now, you know, I can understand why there is a parking lot behind the arts building, one near the gym, and a main lot in front of the main area of campus (note, please, these are references to paved student lots). And, too, the need for space to park autos where autos tend to gather is obvious, you know, but what is the reason for another lot? Hear my case.

The main lot is often full in the mornings as is the business lot. This

forces a few cars to spill into the gravelled lot in front of the law enforcement bastion, okay. But the law lot is never filled — the art buildings lot usually has a few spaces and the lot by the gym is only half-filled. So, you know I would like to know why this lot is being built.

Is it because someone (possibly in the administration?) believes parking lots to be attractive, you know, the yellow designs and the black colors? It's some extra money just been found under the gym lot and the people (no pun intended) in charge are hoping to find more under this new lot?

I would like an answer and also am going to have the lot burned.

Sincerely,  
Joel Patterson



# 'ESP permits person's full potential'

By Ron Hiser

"Through use of ESP and psychic techniques persons can learn to develop their full potential," Marcia Hunt of the Inner Peace Movement believes. Miss Hunt conducted two workshops at the Ramada Inn in Joplin last week.

"Everyone is psychic. Through training he can realize how sensitive he is and learn to use this hidden strength to help guide his life."

She cited the case of a French high school senior who applied the teachings of the Inner Peace

Movement successfully. Each night he would concentrate on the next day's activities. If his psychic powers told him he ought to study, he studied. Otherwise, he did not. Only on the days he thought it would be necessary to study was he called on in class.

He applied the same technique in preparing for tests. His new sensitivity told him what would be covered on the test. "Thus he made good grades without having to work very hard."

On a more day-to-day level the benefits of IPM training also apply, Miss Hunt says. "We have

been traditionally taught that life is hard, we must suffer to grow, we are controlled by other persons or by fate. It is natural to feel limited, depressed, and tired."

Persons interested in psychic powers place much emphasis upon the aura, the field of energy which surrounds every living being. The aura is the outward evidence of the inner state of the person. Anyone who has developed his psychic powers can judge someone's mental and physical condition by The color of his aura.

Miss Hunt explained that a

strong color of red indicates great directed energy, green suggests spiritual growth, yellow wisdom and creativity, blue warmth and deep emotion. A psychic can detect a person with a bad heart by the dark area in the aura over the chest. She says that someone who is sick or "uptight" often holds his aura tightly to his body.

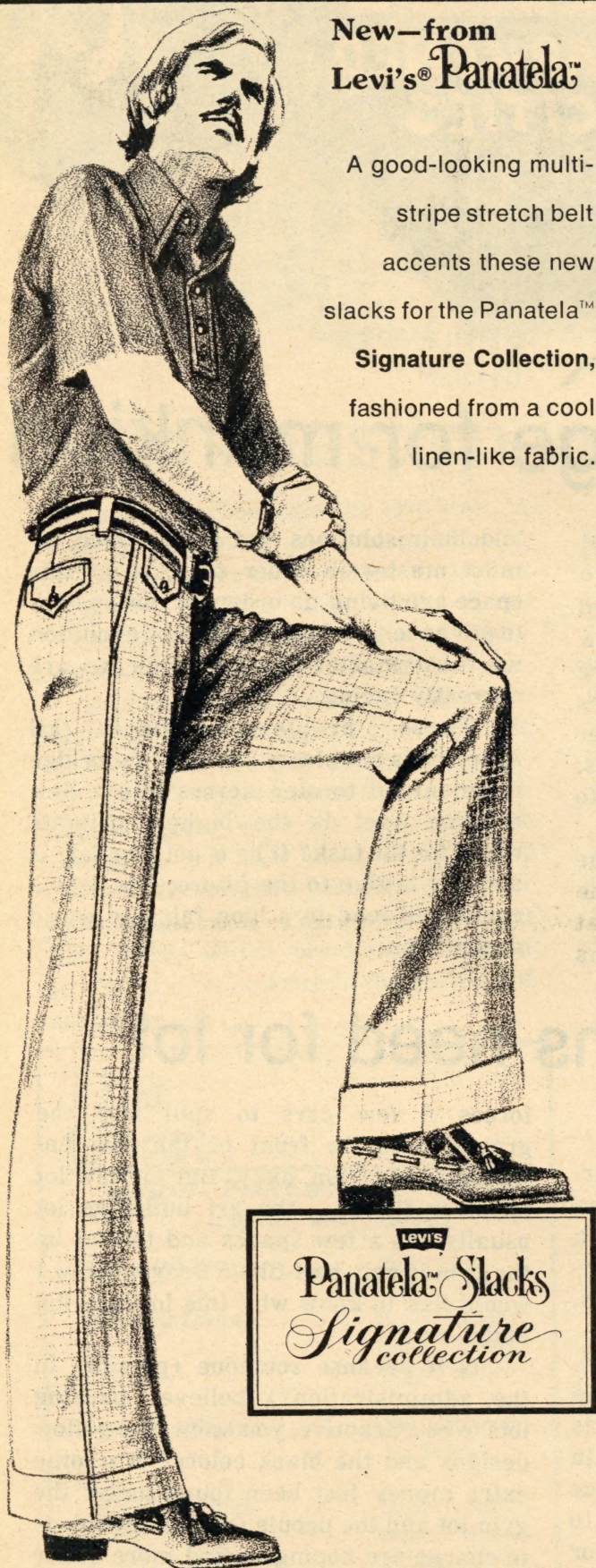
There is also an aura attached to the hands, which allows a psychic "healer" to transmit his healing energy.

Miss Hunt admits there is little laboratory evidence on the aura and other psychic phenomena,

but science is beginning to take the area most seriously. Russia particularly is conducting a great deal of research.

Miss Hunt says that, in travelling through the country, she has noted growing interest in spiritual matters. "There is a hunger for understanding on a deeper level."

Chris Baker will conduct sessions later in Joplin if enough persons are interested. Miss Hunt said interested students should place a person-to-person call for Miss Baker at the Washington headquarters of IPM, 202-686-9170.



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Please mail to Mrs. Margaret Farnsworth  
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Joplin, Missouri 64801

## Crisis Intervention seeks new volunteer workers

Crisis Intervention has announced that a new class for volunteer workers will begin Tuesday, March 19.

Crisis Intervention is a group of anonymous persons who man a 24 hour telephone service to counsel or refer calls of people needing assistance. The calls range from problems within families, drug or alcohol abuse, transients needing food and lodging, suicide preventions, and a range of personal problems.

Volunteers for Crisis Intervention receive 24 hours of intense training plus monthly

meetings for continual updating and additional training. Trainees for the program must be 21 years of age and participate in an orientation and screening procedure before acceptance in

the 24 hour training course.

Any person interested in becoming a volunteer should call Mrs. Margaret Farnsworth at 623-8310 or clip and mail the coupon.

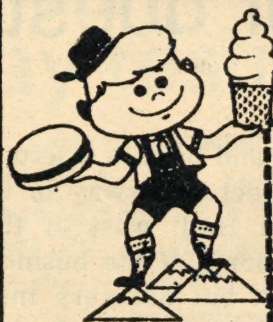
## Applications due soon for state grant program

Applications for the Missouri State Grant Program for fall and spring semesters should be made by May 31, according to Scott Taylor, counselor of admissions, aids and awards. Financial

assistance is available for high school seniors or undergraduate students who are residents of Missouri and attending or plan to attend a Missouri college. Applications are available in Room 115 of Hearnes Hall.

## Financial applications due April 1

Students desiring financial aid in the form of loans, grants or work-study programs for the summer session or fall and spring semesters should apply by April 1, according to Scott Taylor, counselor of admissions, aids and awards. Applications may be obtained in Room 115 of Hearnes Hall.



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## Bike-a-Thon coming!

Area cycling buffs will have an opportunity to participate in a Youth Association for Retarded Children Bike-A-Thon April 6. This year's Bike-A-Thon will cover a 30 and 45 mile course beginning at Cunningham Park in Joplin.

The Bike-A-Thon's purpose is to raise money to be used for various projects by the YARC. Present and future projects include the development of motor coordinating playground equipment for the Eagle-Picher School, funding the Special Olympics, and providing educational materials for the mentally handicapped. Randy Ray, chairman of the event, explains that persons desiring to participate in the ride should obtain a sponsor sheet on which pledges on a per mile basis will be made.

"Friends, relatives, neighbors, and local businesses are good places to start in obtaining pledges," notes Randy, "The riders will have these people pledge so much per mile ridden. After the ride, certification of mileage will be provided the rider so he or she can collect."

On this campus the Zeta Tau Alpha Sorority is working with the YARC in the organization of the Bike-A-Thon. Janie Martin, treasurer of the sorority, is in charge of the project and the representative of the YARC at MSSC. Sorority members are assisting in planning and publicity of the event and will participate in the ride or operate check stations along the route.

Last year's Bike-A-Thon involved 240 riders collecting \$3700 of \$4700 pledged. This year the YARC is hoping to recruit 800 participants. Randy explains, "With 800 cyclists obtaining pledges totaling \$1.50 per mile there is a potential of collecting upward of \$60,000."

Interested persons may obtain sponsor sheets beginning next week from local bicycle dealers, churches, service organizations, or at the Chart Office, located west of the Business Building on this campus. Those desiring more information concerning the Bike-A-Thon should call Randy Ray, 781-2070, or Janie Martin, 623-7273.

## Dental programs being planned

Plans are now being made for two new dental programs, a one year dental assistant certificate and an associate degree in dental hygiene. On Feb. 8 a letter was received from the commission on higher education. Approval was given on the grounds that there is a substantial need for the programs.

Two separate applications, one for each program, must be submitted to the American Dental Association by the first of June of this year. Following this there will be an on campus visit by a representative from the council on education of the ADA.

Consideration of the programs will be given at the December meeting of the ADA. If the programs gain approval, classes will begin the following summer. Preliminary accreditation for the programs must be acquired before admitting any students.

Eventually a dental clinic would be open where, for a small fee a student could have a dental check-up complete with X-rays. Dental hygienists would be hired to instruct in the program.

Mrs. Mary Ann Gremling has been employed to set up the program. Her office is room 100 of the technology building. She is a native of Carthage where her husband John A. Gremling is a junior high counselor. She attended MSSC in 1965-66 and the University of Missouri at Kansas City school of dental hygiene.

Hour requirements would be 89 hours for the associate degree and 35 hours for the assistant certificate. Both programs will be limited to a maximum of 16 students. Two full years including summers would be necessary for the associate degree. Three hours of lab would be needed for credit.



THE McCRARY

## McCrary to perform on campus March 20

One of the country's most exciting black groups, The McCrary, showcase their own original brand of music at 8:00 p.m. Wednesday March 20 at the MSSC Gymnasium.

Making it big at concert appearance across the country, the McCrary feature a collective blend of unique, individual talent which, when combined, results in an exhilarating emotional experience.

Originally from Youngstown, Ohio, this young, black group is made up of three brothers and

two sisters: Sam Alfred, Howard, Linda and Charity McCrary.

Recently making their mark in the competitive world of commercial music, the McCrary are currently enjoying an era of national popularity.

In their numerous appearances, The McCrary have demonstrated a personal philosophy and personality which have received wide acceptance by black and white audience alike. A college administrator in Ohio wrote after a recent McCrary performance at her

college, "Never before have I been approached by so many students requesting me to rebook a group. Many students said that The McCrary did more for good black-white relations than anything previously had done."

The McCrary music covers a wide range—many of their songs are originals written by the brilliant young musician-writer, Howard McCrary. A McCrary concert features a wide variety of original sound. At a time when many groups are producing more-of-the-same, The McCrary come through with a sound distinctly theirs.

The McCrary last year appeared before more than a quarter of a million people in such places as Chicago's McCormick Place, Phoenix, Denver and Richmond Coliseums and have recently concluded a 42-day U.S.O. tour. They are also signed as the supporting act on the popular Pat Boone Family Show. University, college and high school appearances are a major portion of their current tour.

Tickets for MSSC students with I.D. (in advance only) will be \$1.00 and general public is \$2.00.

## National Teacher Exam deadline today

Only hours remain for prospective teachers who plan to take the National Teacher Examinations at Missouri Southern State College on April 6 to submit their registrations for these tests to Educational Testing Service, Princeton, New Jersey, Dr. Eugene C. Mouser, Director of Counseling and Testing announced. Registrations for the

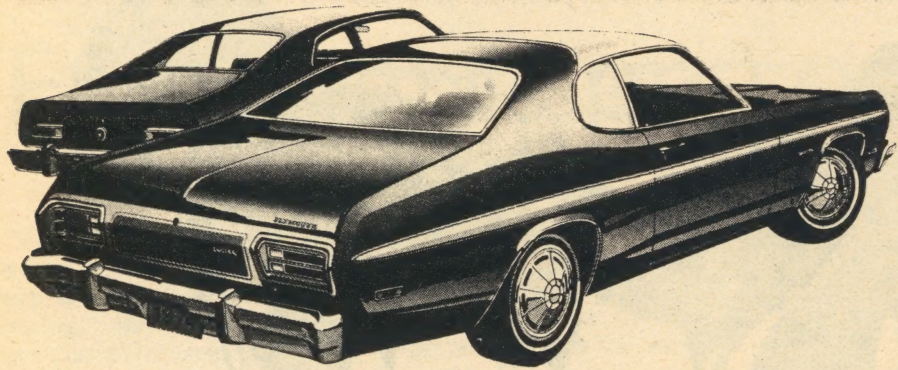
examinations must be received by MSSC today.

"Bulletins of Information" describing registration procedures and containing Registration Forms may be obtained from the Division of Education and Psychology, 214 Math-Science Building or from the Counseling and Testing Center, 130 Hearn Hall.

At the one-day test session a candidate may take the Common Examinations, which include tests in Professional Education and General Education, and one of the 28 Area Examinations which are designed to evaluate his understanding of the subject matter and methods applicable to the area he may be assigned to teach.

Each candidate will receive an Admission Ticket advising him of the exact location of the center to which he should report, Dr. Mouser advised. Candidates for the Common Examinations will report at 8:30 a.m. on April 6, and should finish at approximately 4:15 p.m., according to the time schedule for these examinations which has been set by Educational Testing Service.





## Police require I.D.'s

The Joplin City Council, despite a direct plea to the contrary from a concerned citizen, passed an ordinance Monday night which will require persons to provide identification to Joplin police under certain conditions.

The vote on the ordinance, on voice vote, was apparently 7-0, and the ordinance becomes effective 20 days after Monday.

Chief of Police Bernard Kakuske said the ordinance "is needed as a working tool" for the police when considered from a practical standpoint.

The ordinance says that an officer "may request identification of any person in public places or on public property when the officer has a reasonable suspicion of a violation of a city ordinance, state or federal statute . . ." Under the ordinance such a person will be required to show written identification, and if he has none, to tell the officer his name and address, and if a minor, the name of his parent or guardian. Refusal to give the officer such identification will be termed a misdemeanor.

By STEVE MESSICK

With the start of a new year, it seems that everything has gone up but car sales. Mixed reports on sales of new cars are reported by Joplin automobile dealers, with some reporting sales of big cars off as much as 40 per cent.

According to the sales manager for the R & S Chevrolet Co., many things have changed. The Vega has gone down in sales since the first of the year and the bigger cars such as the Caprice and Impala are reported "holding strong."

Used "Little gas savers" have gone up in price as much as \$300, he reports, and while things may look a little dim in general, so "far at R & S our sales are higher than in 1972."

Assistant sales manager of Roper Pontiac, Chester Lacey, had some different views, however. Full-sized cars are off some 40 per cent, he says, and this pertains to the big Pontiac, Grandville. Sales of standard-size cars such as the Catalina and the Grand Prix are off some 25 per cent, he says.

Cause of these lower sales is not fully blamed on the gas shortage, but on people waiting to see how crucial the gas situation is going to get before they purchase their cars.

Prices of big cars in the Joplin area have dropped as much as \$400-600, Lacey says. The little

## Joplin car sales

d o w n



are up in sales and price. With the beginning of March, the car sales should come up, Porter people believe.

Finally, the little car dealer comes into the picture. McDonough Volkswagen reports sales have gone down and the prices have gone up. Price increases here are blamed on devaluation of the dollar in Germany.

Cadillacs also are up in sales, according to personnel at Porter Cadillac-Buick. Sales of Cadillacs are still rising, and the price is holding. Big Buicks are down in sales some 15 per cent from last year, and the Century and Apollo

Pontiac is up in sales, however, some 20 per cent.

## Recurring nightmares involve examinations

It was examination time, and the student realized that he had totally neglected one course. Worse yet, he did not even know where the exam was to be held. Panic engulfed him—and then he awoke. It was all a dream, but it was a dream that he had sweated out repeatedly after his graduation in 1940, E.C.K. Read wrote in the letters column of *Harvard Magazine* last August.

Read was not alone in having that recurrent nightmare. In subsequent months, more than 60 graduates, ranging in age from 22 to 65, have written to the magazine to describe similar experiences. "It is the only dream I ever have," wrote Anstiss Hammond Drake, '62. "My recurring dream is even worse. I plead with the dean, who usually resembles Joseph Goebbels, that I never even signed up for the course," wrote Bruce H. Zeiser, '45.

The outpouring of letters was something of a surprise to sleep researchers, because continually repeated dreams are rare. When they do occur, they generally mean that the individual is stuck with some emotional problem, most doc-

tors agree. Says Dr. Julius Segal, a dream psychologist at the National Institute of Mental Health: "Repeated dreams are generally attempts to come to terms with

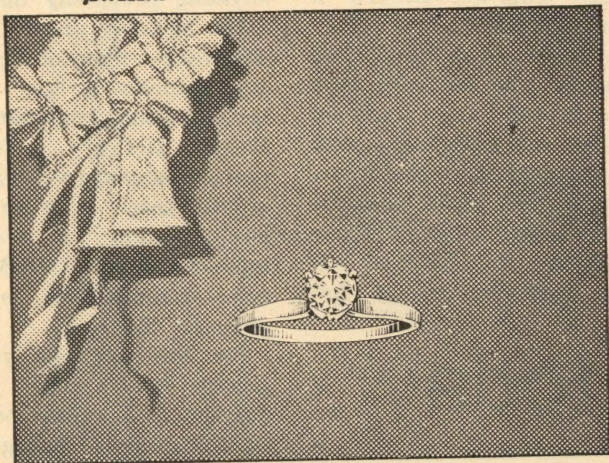
particularly intense emotional material: hostile situations with a spouse, problems with parents or an accident." Battle dreams are the most common and can plague ex-soldiers for years after every war. Frequently the veteran dreams that he is crouching in a trench. Once the trauma of war fades with time, such dreams generally disappear.

But not so examination dreams, which often persist into old age. Suggests New York Psychoanalyst Dr. Charles Fisher: "In older people, they may have to do with the feeling of failing powers, helplessness or hopelessness." Other researchers believe that the dream implies the fear of failure to perform well in some specific current undertaking.

Harvard Psychiatrist Randolph Catlin says that "anxiety dreams" may help displace present-day tensions with a more familiar and manageable past experience—like exam taking.

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# 'Community must care for its own'

By JOEL PATTERSON

"The community must care for its own"—a statement that sums the commitment of a dedicated Randy Ray. Randy is an advisor to the Joplin chapter of the Youth Association for Retarded Children (YARC), chairman of the organization's upcoming Bike-A-Thon, and a sophomore pre-med student at MSSC.

Involved with YARC since its beginning in 1962, Randy has remained active in working with the retarded for 12 years, including three years of military service. While in the military, he organized activities in Germany, Australia, and a school in the central highlands of Vietnam.

Randy's energy is directed toward a service group composed of young people, ages 13 through 25, who are actively seeking to improve the welfare of the mentally handicapped. Joplin and St. Louis provided Missouri with its only functioning youth groups of this nature until 1967. In that year 33 Missouri units and state and national affiliations were organized. Presently there are 43 member states boasting 70,000 members.

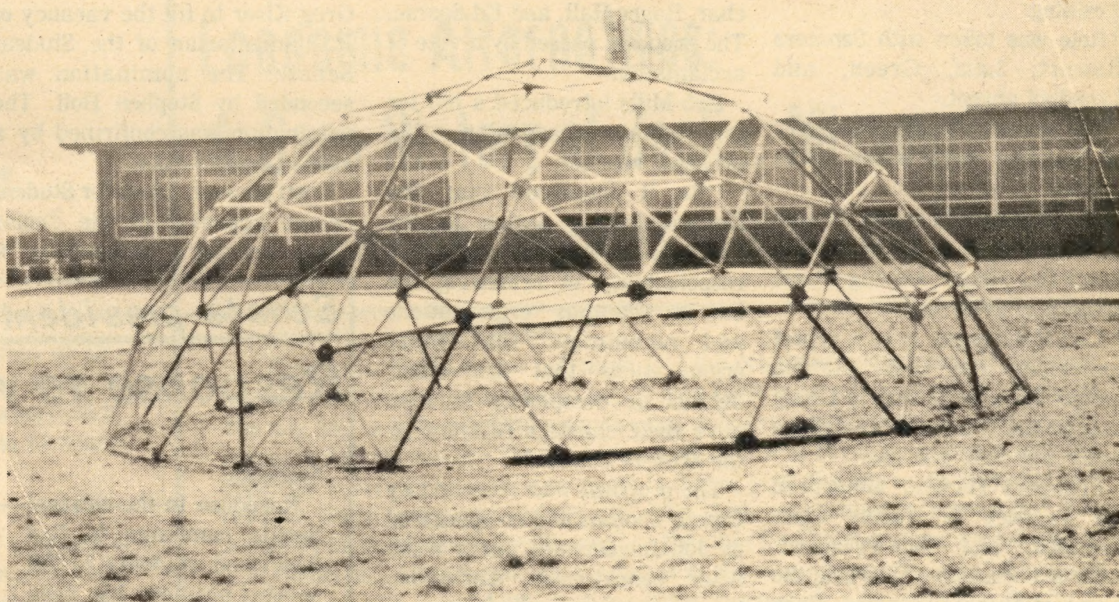
Joplin's YARC chapter provides manpower, money, and materials in assistance to various local institutions. The group works with the state school at

Eagle-Picher, the Joplin Sheltered Workshop, the Missouri Diagnostic Clinic, and Lincoln and East Central schools of the R-8 School District.

"Three percent of the population is retarded," Randy states as he punches a pocket calculator. "In Joplin that means approximately 1200 people are anywhere from mildly to severely retarded. It would cost over nine million dollars per year to place the mentally handicapped living in Joplin into institutions. This is simply not possible."

Randy explains the YARC's purpose as that of helping these people to be self-sufficient and, in most cases, self-supporting. "We teach the handicapped how to use public transportation, how to use public telephones, and assist them in buying bicycles." The organization also sponsors varied outings, helps finance the Special Olympics, procures needed materials for the state school, and sponsors legislative bills and programs to promote public awareness of the needs of the retarded.

There are difficulties. "General public ignorance of the problem is staggering," Randy notes as he empties his pipe. "Most people do not realize the majority of the retarded can



Geodesic dome provided for students at Kelsey Norman School by the R-8 School System. (photo by Bill Ray).

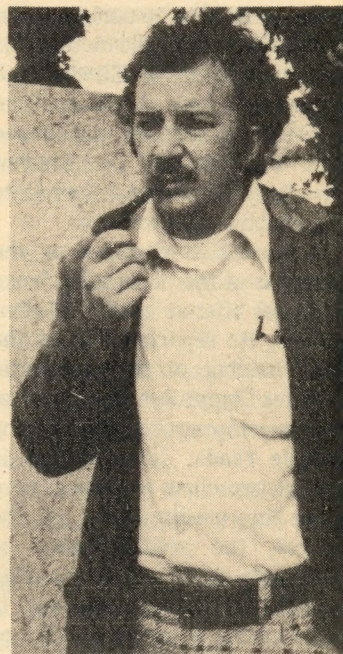
hold jobs. The state legislature is overloaded and unable to provide necessary money for the state school. Community support is lacking and this is where the YARC comes in. We pick up the need."

Randy feels the greatest need is in relation to the state school at Eagle-Picher. The state school serves those retarded children not living within the jurisdiction of the R-8 School District. According to Randy "the school needs everything. They have no chalk, no janitorial supplies, no toilet paper and their teaching materials are outdated and in poor condition. The instructors," he continues, "are miracle

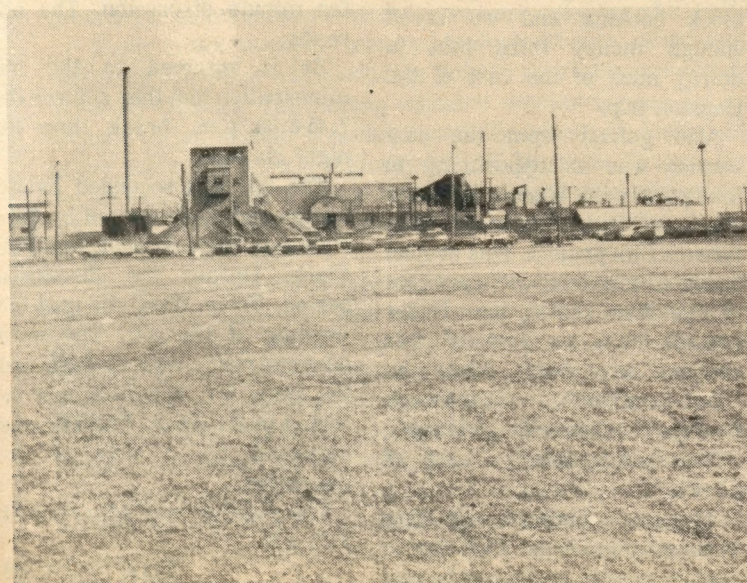
workers in doing what they do with what materials they have..."

Randy pauses, then bursting, "We have to beg them to let us help. They never complain!" Presently the YARC is gathering needed materials through purchases, donations, and salvaging operations to give to the state school.

Proper education using effective materials and personal contact is necessary to develop this community's mentally handicapped into reproductive members of society, Randy believes. People like Randy Ray and the YARC are working to make this happen.



RANDY RAY



Absence of recreational facilities characterize the playground at Eagle-Picher School. (photos by Bill Ray).

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# Contents of Senate minutes reviewed

February 14, 1974

The sixteenth regular meeting of the Student Senate was called to order at 5:05 p.m. in Dining Rooms A and B of the College Union Building with the President Scott Hickam presiding.

Role was taken with Senators Stewart, Lais, Green, and Altendorf absent.

The minutes of the February 7th meeting were approved as written.

The Treasurer's report showed an expenditure of \$14.66 for the Snack Bar plaque, leaving a cash balance of \$1750.12.

Curt Betebenner gave a report concerning the radio station. Letters have been sent to Drury College and Central Bible College regarding their stations.

President Hickam announced the vacancy in Junior Class President and Vice-President. After a discussion concerning the filling of these vacancies, Greg Davis moved to refer this matter to the Junior Class Senators with their decision to be announced at the next meeting. The motion was seconded by Dave Elledge and passed by a vote of acclamation.

President Hickam announced that the sale of the Student Directory has been referred to the Elections Committee.

Stephen Holt reported on the progress of the class attendance proposal offered by the Student Senate. He reported that at the last meeting of the Academic Policies Committee, the proposal had a compromise offered. The change reads: If a student is absent two class meetings more than the credit hours of the course, the student may be dropped from the course. However, if that student is maintaining a grade of "C" or better, he cannot be dropped from that course without his permission. Holt asked for Senate acceptance or rejection, for his report to the Committee. After the ten minute discussion period, Phil Clark moved the time limit be lifted. The motion was seconded by Dave Elledge and passed by a vote of acclamation. Phil Clark moved that the compromise be accepted. The motion was seconded by Ken Smith. The motion failed by a vote of 10 For, 15 Against, and 3 Abstentions. After a continued discussion, Connie Thomas moved the proposal be reconsidered. The motion was seconded by Pat Dell. The Student Senate accepted the proposal by a vote of acclamation. Holt invited any interested student to attend the next meeting of the Academic Policies Committee to be held at 3:00 p.m. on March 4th in Dining Room C of the College Union Building, and to discuss their viewpoints concerning the compromise proposal.

Tom Hubbard introduced a bill for ten minute discussion. The bill reads:

"Be it resolved that the Student Senate fund \$836.16 for the purpose of obtaining portable bleachers for use in campus events." The bill was seconded by Roger Hall and co-sponsored by Dave Elledge, Donna Lonchar, Roger Hall, and Ed Scorse. The proposal passed by a vote of acclamation.

Bob Mills introduced a bill for ten minute discussion. The proposal reads:

"Be it Resolved that the Student Senate assign to the Judicial Committee the responsibility of reviewing the current campus organizations and recommend that those organizations that are either defunct or completely inactive have their charters rejected by the Student Senate."

The proposal was seconded by Connie Thomas and co-sponsored by Jon Johnson and Terry West. After considerable discussion, the proposal was withdrawn.

President Hickam announced that a meeting of organizational leaders would be held Thurs., Feb. 21 at 3:00 p.m. in Dining Rooms A and B for final decisions concerning the campus involvement awards.

The meeting was adjourned at 6:00 p.m.

Scott Hickam, President  
Stephen Holt, Secretary



The seventeenth regular meeting of the Student Senate was called to order at 5:10 p.m. in Dining Rooms A and B of the College Union Building with the President Scott Hickam presiding.

Role was taken with Senator's Hall, Altendorf, Davis, and House absent.

The minutes of the February

14th meeting were approved as written.

The Treasurer's report showed a receipt of \$73.13 from the sale of the Student Directory making a cash balance of \$1,823.25.

President Hickam nominated Greg Kiser to fill the vacancy of Parliamentarian of the Student Senate. The nomination was seconded by Stephen Holt. The nomination was confirmed by a vote of acclamation.

Scott Hickam asked for Student Senate approval of the Junior Class Senator's nomination of

Bob Mills to fill the vacancy of Junior Class President. The nomination was seconded by Norman Rouse. The nomination was confirmed by a vote of acclamation.

Bob Mills nominated Jon Johnson to fill the vacancy of Junior Class Vice-President. The nomination was seconded by Stephen Holt and confirmed by a vote of acclamation.

Gary Rader was nominated by Bob Mills to fill the vacancy of Junior Class Secretary-

Treasurer. The nomination was seconded by Ken Smith. The nomination was confirmed by a vote of acclamation.

Bob Mills nominated Steve Williams and Mike Ashley to fill the vacancies of Junior Class Senator. The nominations were seconded by Ken Smith. Both nominations were confirmed by a vote of acclamation.

Dave McGinnis nominated Chuck Mosler to fill the vacancy of Senior Class Senator. The nomination was seconded by Randy Lais and confirmed by a vote of acclamation.

Dr. Dolence reported on the progress of the purchasing of the portable bleachers approved at the Feb. 14th meeting. He reported that final decisions concerning building specifications would be announced at a later date.

Ken Smith introduced a bill for ten minute discussion. The bill reads as follows:

Whereas; A resolution was read as follows: Be it resolved that the Student Senate assign a committee for the purpose of investigating college traffic and parking regulations and their manner of enforcement. Furthermore that the committee be instructed to investigate the Campus Security Force attitudes and actions, at the October 18th meeting of this body. And

Whereas; no definite report has resulted from this resolution, and

Whereas; no changes of or modifications of existing parking and traffic rules has resulted.

Therefore; Be it resolved that the Student Senate recommend to the administration that the rule forbidding non head in parking be abolished and that the fine for non registration of cars be reduced from \$5.00 to \$2.00, and that the policy of doubling fines if not paid in 48 hours be abolished.

The resolution was seconded by Ed Scorse and co-sponsored by Curt Betebenner and Stephen Holt. The bill was passed by a vote of acclamation.

Terry West introduced a bill for ten minute discussion. The bill reads:

Be it resolved to the administration that they enforce the 7:45-8:00 p.m. break time for night classes.

The bill was seconded by Ed Scorse and co-sponsored by Tom Hubbard, Stephen Holt, and Phil Clark. During the discussion period, Terry West changed the wording of the bill. The word administration was omitted, and the name Mr. Bingman was inserted in its place. The bill was approved by a vote of acclamation.

The meeting was adjourned at 5:35 p.m.

SCOTT HICKAM  
President  
STEPHEN HOLT,  
Secretary

## Senate president speaks:

### Response to vacancies good

Students:

Response to the Student Senate campaign to find interested students to fill several positions has been highly successful. All Senate vacancies are now filled but there is a waiting list in Room 100 of the C.U.B. that students may sign.

Several senators, led by Curt Betebenner, Senate Vice-President, are currently investigating the carrier current radio stations both at Drury and Rolla. Students who feel they may be interested in working on a campus radio station should contact me in C.U.B. 102. Hopefully, such a system may be set up the latter part of this semester.

Perhaps I am jumping the gun, but students should be informed that elections for Student

Senate executive positions, C.U.B. executive officers and committee chairmen are only six weeks away. Qualifications are that candidates must be carrying at least their 56th hour of college credit—29 of which must be completed at MSSC. In addition, candidates must maintain at least a 2.0 GPA. Further details are outlined in Article III of the Student Senate Constitution and Article VI of the C.U.B. Constitution, both of which may be found in the student handbook.

I strongly encourage any student who feels that he has the time, qualifications, and enthusiasm to participate at this level of student government, file petition and run.

Sincerely,  
Scott Hickam  
Student Senate President

## Convention affects Southern

During the week of Feb. 1-6 the National Entertainment Conference convention was held in Houston, Texas and was attended by Doug Endicott, films and recreation chairman, and by Kevin Herd, vice-chairman of the Missouri Southern College Union Board.

The purpose of the conference was to acquaint the delegates with various movies, musical groups and other forms of entertainment.

The Astroworld complex in Houston was the site of the convention. Approximately 3,000 delegates from all over the nation representing both colleges and commercial entertainment firms were present.

There was a \$50 registration fee per delegate which covered entrance to all of the conventions activities. Five showcases were held during the week with each showcase consisting of a five

hour show with around 20 minutes per act. The acts ranged from rock groups to theatrical troupes.

Included in the week's activities were over 40 hours of film screening, seminars on problem areas of school entertainment programming, and dinner speakers who included such personalities as the Smothers Brothers and Rod Sterling.

Missouri Southern's CUB paid for the trip, which including the plane fare and the registration fee for both delegates amounted to about \$500.

Doug Endicott, films and recreation chairman stated that "The cost of the trip will be more than made up by what we learned of block booking. Block booking is where several groups get together and decide on what entertainment they want and then arrange several bookings within a certain area and thus are

able to get a discount from the price of bringing a group in dependently would cost. Cicely Tyson was brought in as part of a block booking and we saved enough money from that to defray most of the cost of the Houston trip."

Also gained from the convention was an opportunity to take part in the Warner Brothers National Entertainment Conference film project. This project would eliminate up to 60 per cent of the film rental fee. Under consideration as part of this project are such films as "Deliverance", "Clockwork Orange", "Jeremiah Johnson", "The Immigrants", "Last of Shelia".

Delegates Endicott and Herd recommended to the CUB that at least four representatives be sent to any future NEC convention because "its just too much for two people to handle".



## When the Mines Were Gone

This edition of NEXUS is an extract from the doctoral dissertation of Dr. Charles Leitle, submitted last year to the University of Arkansas. Dr. Leitle is assistant professor of business administration at MSSC. The extract presented is taken from Chapter IV of his dissertation. It has been further edited to fit space limitations.

This study included an attempt to test the hypothesis that when a region is built upon an exhaustible resource, the people who control the resource will also control the region in a clearly undesirable way — mainly in that investments are not made in long-term development projects such as social overhead capital.

A key manifestation of the undesirable control is the low level of investment in social overhead capital which is a necessary pre-condition for a more diversified economic base. A second means of the control attempts to revive or prolong the life of economic activity in the exhaustible resources sector after it is generally clear that such efforts are economically futile.

Primary and secondary data were utilized to obtain the necessary information to attempt to test the hypothesis. Primary data were collected in the form of a personal interview questionnaire. Interviews were conducted in every Joplin Manufacturing firm where twenty or more persons are employed. Interviews were also obtained from individuals who were connected with mining, from private businessmen, city officials, and officials of public utilities and highway departments. Sources of secondary data consisted of journals, books, government publications, Bureau of Mines Information Circulars, and unpublished data.

### Development of Social Overhead Capital in Joplin

The development of social overhead capital in the community of Joplin appears to have followed Hirschman's ideas of the two sequences of development — the shortage capacity and the excess capacity of social overhead capital. When the lead and zinc mineral deposits were discovered, the shortage sequence existed. Out of necessity, social overhead capital was developed. Evidence of early development could be seen in railroads, waterworks systems, telephones, electric power generating plants, and city streets.

It appears that the excess capacity — Hirschman's other sequence idea — is now in the process of being utilized by Joplin. Examples are a four-year college, modern medical facilities, and the passage of a city sales tax to provide revenue for the improvement of social overhead capital.

### Transportation

The first metal produced in Joplin mining was hauled to market via ox carts and horse-drawn wagons over rough trails and primitive roads. Joplin city streets were developed and roads were quickly laid out and developed to expedite the marketing of the minerals which were being shipped to distant smelters.

One of the first forms of social overhead capital to develop was the extension of a railroad into the Joplin area in the 1870's. In the 1890's, an inter-urban electric railway system was constructed to nearby mining towns. The electric railroad provided transportation to mining camps and established a trading territory.

Early in the twentieth century, Joplin built some of the state's first concrete highways providing transportation links to nearby towns and communities in the Tri-State District. The mining industry created a need for roads, and a good transportation system was developed. Residents of Joplin still have access to major state and federal highways. U. S. Highway 71 runs north-south through Joplin and provides a major link with neighboring states. Interstate 44 skirts Joplin and provides a major link for east-west transportation.

### Joplin City Sales Tax

At the conclusion of the Second World War, the government subsidy for mining low-grade ore was terminated and mining production declined very sharply. The loss of the mining industry and its resources created the problem of a loss of revenue for the city of Joplin and caused the city to face the typical problems confronting an area when resources have been exhausted.

Cities facing the loss of revenue from exhaustible resources often deteriorate to run-down conditions and have poor public services, streets, buildings, and so forth. Such conditions often make a city unattractive for new industry. The matter of selective migration is a problem where the main source of revenue has been lost because the most active and productive workers often leave as soon as the resource is exhausted. Economic growth, therefore, is hindered because the remaining population frequently tends to be unskilled and unable to cope with our

## Adjustment of a Community from an Exhaustible Resource Base to other Economic Alternatives: A Case History of Joplin, Missouri

By DR. CHARLES LEITLE

adjust to the changing conditions.

The Joplin city manager indicated that the problems confronting Joplin were the same as those encompassing any region built upon an exhaustible resource. The city had to seek substitutes for the lost industry and revenue. A previous city manager had recognized the need for a new source of revenue in Joplin and had appealed to the city council. As a result of that appeal, the city council appointed a revenue study committee in late 1967. The study committee recommended that authority be sought from the Missouri Legislature for either an earnings tax and or a city sales tax. After the recommendation by the committee, officials of the city of Joplin along with several other cities lobbied the state legislature for authority to enact a one-cent sales tax on a local option basis subject to a vote of the people.

The reason a sales tax was preferred to an earnings tax was that, for a town the size of Joplin, the cost of administering and collecting an earnings tax would be very difficult. The state of Missouri already had a three per cent sales tax and the state agreed to do the collecting of the additional one-cent city sales tax at a nominal two per cent fee.

The Missouri Legislature approved the local sales tax by passing House Bill No. 243 which became effective Oct. 13, 1969. In December, 1969, in a special election Joplin residents approved a one-cent sales tax making Joplin the second city in Missouri to approve such a tax.

The main reason for the passage of the one-cent sales tax, in the opinion of the city manager, was the serious need by the city of Joplin for improvement and new construction in terms of social overhead capital. Some of the reasons for the serious need for the additional revenue are listed as follows:

1. The city was faced with legal action, fines, and no additional residential and industrial connections if it did not comply with the State Health Department's order to enlarge and modernize the sewage plant. The sewage plants were too small and were being forced to dump raw sewage into area streams.
2. Street improvements were badly needed and streets needed to be widened to relieve traffic congestion caused by a 50 per cent increase in traffic during a ten-year period.
3. The city dump had to be eliminated and replaced by a sanitary landfill. The open burning of trash and garbage polluted the air and created a health hazard.
4. Filters needed to be installed in public swimming pools. Some of the city pools were forty to fifty years old, and three of the five pools were without filtering systems.

As a part of the campaign to achieve passage of the one-cent sales tax, the city council of Joplin promised to use the tax revenue in the following way:

1. The city would spend a minimum of \$500,000 in each of the first five years that the city sales tax was in effect to make needed capital improvements. If the sales tax receipts exceeded the yearly minimum estimate of \$750,000, the city agreed to spend more than the \$500,000 for capital improvements.
2. Renovation and expansion of the city sewer system and sewage treating facilities were given top priority among capital improvements. Second priority was given to needed construction and or reconstruction of major streets. Other capital improvements included a sanitary landfill and improvements in municipal swimming pools.
3. The council indicated that property owners were over-burdened with property taxes and that relief would be given in that area. Initially, the city agreed to reduce the property tax level by ten cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation and to eliminate the city tax levy on household goods.
4. The city felt that it would not be necessary to add additional taxes or to increase tax rates for at least five years if the revenue was received from a city sales tax. That did not include tax levies for bond issues approved by referendum or for current rental or service charges based on the cost of providing a service.

The priorities for the projects funded from the sales tax were to be set up by the city council in cooperation with the city manager and other departments of the city government. The basic goals behind the priorities, as stated by the city manager, were "mainly to improve the quality of life with the idea that by doing so, it would help to attract additional industry into the city of Joplin."

The promise to reduce city property taxes by ten cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation has been carried out. In fact, the promise has been more than achieved because city property taxes have been reduced by sixty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation, a rate that is one of the lowest in the state of Missouri for cities with over 1,000 population.



During the initial sales-tax campaign, it was estimated that the receipts would equal approximately \$750,000 during the first year. That estimate was exceeded by almost \$500,000 when approximately \$1,250,000 was collected during the first year. The total collections of the city of Joplin reached \$1,990,844 by December, 1971.

Sales tax campaign promises are being kept. One swimming pool has been renovated; several major streets are being converted from two-lane to four-lane; and major sewer work is under way at the disposal plants and public sewer lines are being expanded.

"A Penny Will Do The Job" was the slogan used throughout the campaign seeking passage of the sales tax issue. Now as each project is under construction, a sign bearing the slogan "Your Penny Is Doing The Job" is placed at the site of the job to provide a visual indication to the people at all times where the money is going into capital improvements.

The sales tax in Joplin has broadened the tax base from city property tax to a tax imposed on any purchases of goods within the city. The consumers do utilize the social overhead capital facilities in Joplin and now help furnish support through the sales tax.

As a result of the increased revenue from the sales tax, Joplin has been able to provide its share of money to get state and federal matching funds for social overhead capital. Prior to the adoption of the sales tax, Joplin was unable to participate in some programs due to the inability to furnish its share of matching funds.

One of the primary purposes of the sales tax was to make public improvements or improvements in social overhead capital as it is termed in this study. It does not directly mean that the social overhead capital will bring more industry into Joplin; but, as was indicated by Hirschman, it may be a pre-condition to attracting additional firms.

#### Educational Facilities

**Public Schools.** The public school system of Joplin, Missouri, is very progressive in terms of curriculum development, building programs, and expanding facilities. There are two senior high schools in Joplin, one of which is a \$2,000,000 facility that is one of the best designed and most flexible high school complexes in the southwest. Franklin Technical School is included in that complex, and many educators feel that it is rated as one of the best vocational schools in the state of Missouri. Franklin Technical School cooperates with area industry by setting up training programs to prepare young people and adults for skilled industrial jobs. The school will design and set up almost any type of training program that is feasible to meet the needs of the area industries. A second technical school in Joplin does a considerable amount of work in cooperation with the Manpower Development Training Act. Its curricula include day and evening classes designed for both high school students and adults.

The entire Joplin education system reflects planning and foresight in providing schools to meet the needs of the individuals and industries in the community. School officials work closely and in cooperation with the community leaders to meet the needs and to keep the educational program up-dated in accordance with the needs of Joplin.

**Missouri Southern College.** Joplin Junior College was founded in 1936 and continued successful operation until the establishment of a four-year college in 1965. The junior college was included as a part of the four-year program and was used as the basis for the first two years of study.

The establishment of the four-year Missouri Southern College was the result of the efforts of a group of Joplin business and civic leaders who felt that the needs of the junior college no longer met the needs Joplin. Studies were made to determine the needs of Joplin and the needs of the graduates of the Joplin schools. Findings indicated that a large majority of the Joplin Junior College graduates were attending either Kansas State College at Pittsburg or the University of Arkansas at where Fayetteville.

Two main thoughts were behind the drive for the expansion to a four-year college. (1) It was felt that a four-year college was needed in order to have a well-rounded educational system and to meet the needs of the students in the Joplin area; (2) the second reason was purely humanitarian — the people wanted to provide a college and the opportunity for the students to attend school in the immediate area. "The basic idea was that if a four-year college were provided, it would help attract industry; in turn, the college would educate the people working in industry; and the new industry would furnish jobs for the graduates."

In 1963, a group of prominent businessmen and civic leaders from Joplin and Carthage, the state senator and the state representative from the area, and the superintendent of Joplin Public Schools met to plan a program to start action for legislation to provide for a state-supported four-year college. The first plan was to locate a branch of the University of Missouri at Joplin. The objective was to use the junior college as the first two years and to add the two upper division years in much the same way as the expansion had been achieved in Flint, Michigan, where a branch of the University of Michigan was established. The bill attempting to provide legislation for such a school passed both the senate and the house but was vetoed by the governor.

In 1965, a group of interested people led by Mr. Fred Hughes, who is now chairman of the Board of Regents of Missouri Southern College, appeared before the Education Committee of the Missouri State Legislature. The citizens group was more firmly convinced than ever that Joplin was equipped to carry out the responsibilities involved with the establishment of a four-year college. Accomplishments of Joplin during the two years following the governor's veto of the initial proposal for a four-year college were used as a part of the argument and basis of the request for state support. The accomplishments included the following:

1. The tax base of the junior college had been broadened from the city of Joplin to include all of Jasper County. The assessed valuation of the area supporting the school had increased from approximately \$60,000,000 to approximately \$130,000,000.

2. Over \$300,000 had been raised to purchase land on which the four-year college was to be located.

3. A planning firm had been hired to prepare a master plan for the college.

4. A \$2,500,000 county-wide bond issue elected had been set. The funds from the bonds were to be used to underwrite the cost of the balance of the original building complex.

In 1965, the Missouri State Legislature passed House Bill 210 establishing a four-year college in the city of Joplin, Missouri. The Bill provided for the state of Missouri to make available funds for the third and fourth-year college courses leading to a bachelor's degree. The first two years were to be funded by the Jasper County Junior College District.

Missouri Southern College held the first classes on the new campus during the summer of 1967. By fall 1970, enrollment had reached approximately 3,200. The college received full accreditation without reservation from the North Central Accreditation Association of Colleges and Universities in 1971.

The college itself is an economic stimulus to Joplin in that it provides employment for a number of people within the Joplin area. Students from other areas attend the college and live in Joplin; this brings in additional revenue. Another positive aspect of the college is that it is basically a community-type school with a large percentage of students employed in the immediate area. Night school enrollment is relatively high indicating that many people who are employed full-time enroll as part-time students in order to up-grade their skills for advancement in their work.

Some of the students and graduates of Missouri Southern College do leave the area. However, the number of graduates is too few and the school is still too new to have definite figures pertaining to geographical employment areas of the Missouri Southern graduates. It appears that a large number of the graduates move into the Kansas City and St. Louis urban areas of Missouri. Therefore, it is probable that the state is not subsidizing student-training for employment in other states.

#### Urban Renewal in Joplin

In May, 1956, in a special election Joplin residents approved City Ordinance 22832 which provided for land clearance for redevelopment. The special election was initiated by a local Joplin realtor who was promoting a "Clean-Up, Fix-Up" campaign within the city. The outgrowth of his efforts was the passage of the special provision, and thus, the beginning of urban renewal in Joplin. Four urban renewal projects have been approved since the beginning of the project.

The primary goal of the urban renewal program is to provide land for new development of homes, businesses, public buildings, and parks. The total redevelopment program of urban renewal includes such things as storm sewers, curbs and guttering, streets, alleys, sidewalks, off-street parking lots, special walkways, and sanitary sewers. Urban renewal is a "People Program" which tries to relocate businesses, families, and individuals located within the project area. Relocation costs are paid from special grants funded totally by federal funds.

When Urban renewal in the early 1960s was pictured on a nationwide basis as a "Federal Bulldozer." Today, urban renewal might be pictured as a "Rehabilitation Contractor." In the last two urban renewal projects started in Joplin, less than one-third of the structures within the project were removed. The remaining two-thirds of the buildings were rehabilitated with private funds or special urban renewal three-per cent loans or grants providing up to \$3,500 to low income homeowners.

Of the four urban renewal projects started in Joplin, only one has been completed. Prior to the start of urban renewal in 1961, the area included in Joplin's initial project produced \$939.54 in city and county taxes. In 1970, after the urban renewal project had been completed, the same area yielded \$12,530 in city and county taxes.

There are varying pro and con opinions concerning the value of urban renewal. Urban renewal has advantages and disadvantages just as any similar type program. In terms of social overhead capital, urban renewal has been advantageous to the city of Joplin in that provisions have been made for construction of storm sewers, street and alley improvements, new sanitary facilities, new parks and improvement to already existing parks, and additional land for parking lots.

#### Hospitals and Medical Services in Joplin

Hospital and health services are included as a vital part of social overhead capital. Illness and accidents requiring medical attention seem almost inevitable. Therefore, medical facilities are a necessity wherever people tend to congregate in a single area.

The health service facilities and hospitals in Joplin compose a type of social overhead capital that brings economic benefit to the community by patients coming into the city trade area from the surrounding areas. Employment is also provided for a substantial number of people.

**St. John's Medical Center.** During the early period of mining, accidents were quite common and the miners had to be transported to other cities for medical attention. The original St. John's Hospital was established in 1898 to minister to the needs of the miners and other residents in the area. The Original hospital, established in 1898, was a 50-bed, \$40,000 structure.

Five additions were made to the original St. John's hospital in succeeding years. After the last addition in 1958, further expansion was not deemed feasible because of the limited space. By 1965, need for additional facilities led to ground-breaking activities for a new and larger medical center which was constructed on a 52-acre site. The new medical center includes a psychiatric unit, clinical training for the Missouri Southern College associate degree nursing students, training for the practical nursing students from Joplin's Franklin Technical School, a school of medical technology, expanded state crippled children's services and many other features. In 1971, another building of the St. John's Complex was opened to provide long-term care facilities. That addition brought the total bed capacity to 367.

**Freeman Hospital.** A second hospital was opened in Joplin in 1922. A Joplin



couple who had acquired wealth from mining foundries donated the land upon which the hospital was built. It has continued to expand, and plans are currently being developed to provide a new 160-bed hospital to replace the one now in existence.

**Oak Hill Osteopathic Hospital.** A new 44-bed capacity osteopathic hospital was opened in Joplin in 1963. Five years later the hospital expanded its facilities to 66-bed capacity and to provide a wider range of medical services to area residents.

**Joplin Regional Diagnostic Clinic.** In 1965, the Seventy-Third General Assembly of the State of Missouri, passed House Bill Number 198, which established authority for the construction of nine additional regional mental retardation clinics, bringing the total number of regional mental health centers in Missouri to eleven. The Joplin Clinic was the first of the nine additional clinics to begin operation when it opened in April, 1967. The clinic provides diagnosis and evaluation, treatment, counseling, referral, day care, temporary residential care, and follow-up services. The dormitory area has forty beds which are used for diagnosis and evaluation purposes, as well as to provide temporary and emergency relief for families of the retarded. The clinic is not a long-term institutional type facility.

**Ozark Community Mental Health Center.** The Ozark Community Mental Health Center was established in 1969 and was the result of a program started during the Kennedy Administration to develop a new approach to the treatment of mental health. The center is one of two private, non-profit, mental health centers in the state of Missouri. St. John's Medical Center donated the land and construction funds were obtained from a federal grant. The center operates on a descending federal grant with only a small percentage of the operating costs being covered by fees, and those fees are based on ability to pay. Since the center does not receive state funds, contractual agreements have been set up with the Joplin Public School System whereby consulting is done concerning learning disabilities and remedial programs. Similar contracts are being established or set up with the public school systems in nearby towns.

The mental health center is a community resource where people with problems of living can receive help and direction. Beyond direct treatment, education, consultation, and prevention in mental illness are provided for concerned persons and agencies.

#### City Parks and Recreation Systems

The present park system consists of 24 recreation areas, ranging in size from 166 acres down to several street islands of one-fourth acre in size. The entire system contains 925 acres, making the Joplin parks composed of a large quantity of land in comparison to that of many cities of larger sizes. A large part of the acreage is open space not used for active and organized recreation but is available for the use of the people at their own discretion, so long as activities are within the rules and regulations of the Joplin Park Department.

At least six of the city parks were donated to the city by individuals who accumulated wealth from the mining industry or mining related activities. In some cases, heirs of mining individuals have donated park land and designated that the parks be named in honor of the individuals in whose honor the park was given.

#### Special Elections Concerning Social Overhead Capital in Joplin

Records of Joplin's special elections dating from 1902 to 1971 were examined and analyzed to determine if there were periods of time when special elections were constantly voted down. During the 68-year period of time, only two special elections were defeated.

During the 17-year period extending from 1947 through 1964, only seven special elections dealing with social overhead capital were held in Joplin. That period of time started with the year 1947 when the federal subsidy to mining ended and mining production plunged to a low level. In terms of dollar value, the seven special elections provided approximately 2.1 million dollars during the 17-year period. Seventy-five per cent of that amount for social overhead capital expenditures consisted of one sewer improvement project in 1957.

Joplin started increasing the social overhead capital investment during the period extending from 1964 through 1969. Three special elections were held, and all three were approved for an approximate value of 2.1 million dollars. The expenditure during that five-year period was almost identical to the social overhead capital investment for the previous 17-year period.

In late 1969, a city sales tax was approved, and it is now the major source of funds for social overhead capital. The sales tax ordinance specified that a minimum of \$500,000 per year would be spent on social overhead capital. However, that amount has been exceeded. In 1971 and 1972, the city council appropriated more than \$1,000,000 per year using sales tax revenues for the majority of the funding.

### SETTLEMENT PATTERNS OF JOPLIN

#### Location of Joplin, Missouri

Location theory indicates that growth in a particular area's economic activities is related to two factors: (1) the area's access at competitive cost to the input of production, and (2) its access at competitive cost to markets for the output of production. Therefore, the quantity and quality of the resources are significant for growth.

Mining is one economic activity that is governed almost exclusively by location theory. Perloff described it as follows:

"Mineral 'inputs' are immobile inputs, and it goes without saying that mining activity can take place only where the mineral exists. In fact, no sector of economic activity shows a greater degree of concentration and localization."

One of the major contributing factors to the location and the development of the city of Joplin, Missouri, was the discovery of lead and zinc in the immediate area. In terms of location theory, mining developed and expanded in the Joplin area simply because that is where the lead and zinc deposits existed. A very small settlement had existed for approximately thirty-five years, but it showed no significant population change until the lead and zinc mining industry moved into the area in 1870. After the Moffett and Sergeant discovery in the area that is now within the present city limits of Joplin, other miners began to quickly move into

the area, causing an immediate population gain. The two settlements of Joplin and Murphysburg merged in 1873 and formed the city of Joplin, Missouri.

In December, 1872, just prior to the merging of the two towns, a census showed the combined population of the two cities to be approximately 2,700. The first official census taken by the U.S. Bureau of Census in 1880 showed a population of 7,038.

The data show the only significant decrease in Joplin's population recorded during the 10-year interval, 1910-1920. Mining production peaked and then started to decline in the Joplin area in 1916, thus accounting for the exit of miners.

Annexation of nearby areas and boundary expansion accounted for some population gain in Joplin. However, the population figures still seem to be indicative of the growth in the area despite the periods of time in which annexation occurred.

While mining production declined in the immediate Joplin area, an increase was seen in the Tri-State District where peak production was not reached until 1926. The population gain in Joplin during the 1920-1930 decade was due in part to the increased mining operations in the Tri-State District. Transportation facilities linking Joplin to the Tri-State District made it feasible for the mining headquarters and operations centers to be maintained in Joplin, thus drawing people to the city. Living conditions were better in Joplin and many miners chose to live there and commute to the mines in the Tri-State District.

By the 1950's, mining operations had practically ceased and government subsidies for mining low-grade ore during World War II had been discontinued. However, it appears that the population in Joplin stabilized to a certain degree with no significant decrease or increase being recorded during the past two decades.

### SHIFT IN PRODUCTION FUNCTION

The production of lead and zinc can be tied to economic theory through shifts in the demand and supply curves and the production function. Prices of the metals are important and are determined by the interaction of the demand and supply curves. Also, the short-run supply curve is that part of the marginal physical products curve below the average physical product curve and above the horizontal axis. Therefore, shift in the production function is important in determining the amount of lead and zinc production.

#### Effect of Supply and Demand Upon Production

Shifts in either the supply or demand curves result in changes in the prices of lead and zinc. The major factor causing shifts in the demand curves for lead and zinc were the two world wars which created a need for a large quantity of brass for cartridges and lead for batteries, and so forth. Shifts in the supply curves for lead and zinc were affected by changes in technology both in mining and the development of the central mill for processing.

#### Peak Production in the Joplin Area

Lead and zinc production soared and showed sharp upward trends in the Joplin area until peak production was reached in the years 1916 and 1917. A decline was recorded in 1918 and continued during the succeeding years.

A probably cause for peak production being reached in the years 1916 and 1917 in the Joplin area was the increase in the demand for lead and zinc brought about by World War I from 1914 through 1918. Mining production drastically dropped at the conclusion of the war and never again reached an equal volume.

Additional factors leading to peak production were improvements in mining technology such as the use of steam power by the 1890's. The steam power was used in crushers, hoists, and for pumping water. After steam power, the next major form of mechanization was electricity which replaced many of the operations performed by the steam engine. Electricity could be utilized underground and was used in a widespread manner in the Joplin mining region.

#### Peak Production in the Tri-State District

With the westward migration of mining into Kansas and Oklahoma, the region became known as the Tri-State District or Tri-State Mining Region. As the higher grade ore supply in the Joplin area was exhausted, new deposits of higher grade ores were sought and discovered in nearby Kansas and Oklahoma. Practically all of the lead and zinc mined in the Tri-State District was encompassed within a 30-mile radius of Joplin.

During its peak production period, the Tri-State District produced approximately 60 per cent of the zinc and 16 per cent of all the lead produced in the United States. The peak mining period was reached in the years of 1925 and 1926 and might be described as a culmination of the development of the higher-grade ore bodies.

Peak production of lead and zinc was reached in the Tri-State District in the years 1925 and 1926.

#### Decline of Mining in the Joplin Area

In the Joplin area, the decline in lead and zinc production was very evident by the conclusion of the First World War. For example, in 1916, the total value of recoverable lead and zinc metal was \$45,935,362; but by 1919, it had dropped to \$5,231,282 and in 1921 to \$1,206,000.

The main reason for the decline of mining in the Joplin area was that high-grade ore was mined out, and the remaining ore was relatively low-grade in relation to that located in the rest of the Tri-State District. Other factors responsible for the decline in the Joplin area were de-watering costs and foreign imports which sold at lower prices.

#### Decline of Mining in the Tri-State District

Nine years after the peak of production in the Joplin area, the Tri-State District as a whole reached its peak. The total value of recoverable lead and zinc metals in 1925 was \$81,710,064. By 1932, the value of lead and zinc in terms of recoverable metal had dropped to \$6,527,460. Following the decline to a low point in 1932, an upward rise was noted in the production of lead and zinc in the Tri-State District. In 1942, production peaked again when it reached a total value of \$48,847,790, an amount approximately \$33,000,000 less than the value of the peak year 1925.

Several reasons were responsible for the decline in lead and zinc production in



the Tri-State District. Reasons were (1) exhaustion of ore with a high enough lead and zinc content to be profitably mined, (2) foreign imports of lead and zinc at a much lower cost than mining the ore in the Tri-State District, and (3) the cost of de-watering the area to make mining feasible. As the ore declined to lower quality, fewer mines operated, placing the burden of pumping water on fewer companies, thereby adding to the cost of production.

#### Downward Shift in Production Function

Although there are still millions of tons of low-grade ore in various locations in the Tri-State District, no active mining is being done. It is not economically profitable or feasible to conduct mining operations in the Tri-State District.

In economic theory, the decline of mining can be explained by shifts in the production function. The production function can be stated as the physical relationship that exists between the input of factors of production (labor, natural resources, capital, and level of technology) and the output of goods and services (lead and zinc) in any given time period. Downward shifts in the production function help to explain why lead and zinc mining no longer exist in the area.

As the ore decreased in concentrate percentage, there was a gradual downward shift in the production function. This meant that for a given proportion of factors of production, there was less actual output, resulting in an upward shift in the cost curves and a resulting increase in the cost of production of the metals.

The increase in the cost of production resulted in higher prices for lead and zinc and made it less competitive in the world markets. Technological changes resulted in upward shifts of the production function and an inverse shift in the cost curves resulting in lower cost of production and helped to offset the gradual downward shift of the production function as the result of declining percentage of concentrates in the ore. The major technological developments which helped to shift the production functions upward were the steam engine, introduction of electricity in above-and below-ground usage, utilization of the diesel engine and centralized concentrating of the ore (central mill).

Changes in technology were not able to offset the diminishing returns of the low-grade ore. The last attempt by the Eagle Picher Company to mine low-grade ore ended in failure when the free input of dumping water into nearby streams resulting from the de-watering process was lost and state officials forced the water dumping stopped in order to stop pollution in the streams. The last attempt to prolong mining might be interpreted as an attempt to put resources into an area beyond the point of its being economically feasible.

#### COMMUNITY ADJUSTMENT

In any area built on an exhaustible resource, a decline in industry and production in connection with the resource is inevitable. Once the resource is exhausted or practically exhausted, an atmosphere of pessimism frequently develops and makes quick and easy adjustment difficult. The capital needed to make the transition is scarce; and as the revenue from the exhaustible resource decreases, the local public services have to continue to operate but on a smaller tax base. Cities facing the loss of revenue from exhaustible resources often deteriorate to run-down conditions, have poor public services, streets, buildings, and so forth. Such conditions make the city unattractive for new industry.

The exhaustible resources of lead and zinc provided the economic base and stimuli for the settlement and development of Joplin. As the production of the resources declined, Joplin was confronted with making the transition to another economic base and with seeking revenues from sources other than mining.

Joplin utilized several ways to adjust to the loss of the mining industry and its revenue. The adjustment process included the passage of a city sales tax to provide needed revenue for social overhead capital, an urban renewal program designed to clear and rebuild run-down areas, expansion of medical facilities, expansion of public schools and colleges, and a civil program referred to as PACE or Progressive Action for a Challenging Era in Joplin.

#### Progressive Action for a Challenging Era

By the late 1940's, it was obvious that, for all practical purposes, mining was dead in the Joplin and Tri-State areas. It was also apparent that the community of Joplin would have to adjust to the loss of the industry and revenue.

In 1963, a group of civic and political leaders took a long, hard look at Joplin and its past progress and decided that a program of guidelines should be developed that would accomplish key goals thought to be vital if the area were to grow and prosper. That group of leaders was instrumental in providing the leadership for initiating a program of action that would provide for several social overhead capital projects. The group was actually starting to plan for an event to occur ten years hence — the Centennial Celebration of Joplin. A study was made to determine goals needed in order for the city to expand and prosper. The program that was outlined was one of that would require at least a decade to complete — thus, the slogan 'PACE '73.'

Virtually every phase of life in Joplin was included in the program — urban renewal, new industry, an improved outer belt highway system, a new municipal building, a convention hall, a four-year liberal arts college, off-street parking, a cultural center, an arena coliseum, a general face-lifting for the downtown area, and many other numerous and minor projects. The leaders of Joplin recognized problems and weaknesses facing the area and sought practical and workable processes through which solutions could be found. The plan, like any other human plan, is subject to error and is not infallible. However, it does state a definite program of action which is serving as a guideline for future progress in Joplin.

#### ECONOMIC ALTERNATIVES TO LEAD AND ZINC MINING

Diversified manufacturing was the economic alternative that replaced mining in Joplin, Missouri. Other areas were developed along with diversified manufacturing, but it is doubtful that the non-manufacturing sector would have developed to the extent that it did without the diversified industries.

#### Employment in Non-Manufacturing vs. Manufacturing

One indication that diversified manufacturing was an economic alternative that replaced mining is the number of people employed in non-manufacturing and manufacturing firms. In comparing the employment in manufacturing to non-

manufacturing for the state and selected cities in Missouri, it was found that in all cases employment in non-manufacturing exceeded manufacturing employment. The Joplin area had the lowest ratio of non-manufacturing to manufacturing.

The major trends in employment indicate declines in mining and agriculture and a slow upward trend in manufacturing over the period of 1940 to 1970. Beginning with the decade of the 1960's during which Joplin appears to have begun an increase in investment in social overhead capital, employment in non-manufacturing has shown an upward trend with contract construction showing the greatest increase of any industrial sector between the years 1970 and 1971. Another indication of increased employment in social overhead capital is the government sector which has risen from 3,460 in 1960 to 4,840 in 1971. Part of the increase can be attributed to increased employment at Missouri Southern College and employment at government and medical facilities.

#### SHIFT-SHARE ANALYSIS

The technique of shift-share analysis is built on the assumption that it is necessary to know two basic facts in regard to the growth situation. (1) It is necessary to know if the region has a rapid or slow growth industrial mix or distribution of industries. The rate of growth of a particular national industry is characterized as rapid if it exceeds and slow if it falls short of the growth rate of all national industries combined over the same period. (2) It is necessary to know if the region has an increasing or a decreasing regional share in the industrial distribution. The rate of growth of a region within a particular industry is characterized as rapid if it exceeds and slow if it falls short of the growth rate of that industry nationally.

Since both the industrial mix and the regional share factors are at work simultaneously, the factors may be either mutually reinforcing or offsetting. In some geographic areas, both factors will be positive while in others both will be negative. In still other areas, one factor will be positive and the other will be negative. The data do not show what an area's industrial mix or regional mix should be. There is no implication that high rates of employment growth can be considered as desirable developmental objectives without regard to other considerations.

#### Sector Theory

The sector theory or explanation is one of the major concepts that attempts to explain regional economic growth and development. The explanation stems from the empirical observations of Colin Clark and Allan G. B. Fisher that as a region develops, there is a decline in the proportion of the labor force employed in primary activities (agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mining) and then an increase in the proportion of the labor force employed in secondary activities (principally manufacturing) with a steadily increasing proportion being employed in tertiary activities.

An implication of the sector theory is that policies and activities of special interest groups and government can determine the rate at which the economy of a region will evolve from one stage into another, for example, the building of social overhead capital. It was not the purpose of this study to go into each aspect of the theory as such but to study the transition between the primary and secondary stages.

As mining developed, so did manufacturing. The secondary activities (manufacturing) began to develop concurrently with the early mining activities. Manufacturing continued to develop during peak mining periods and even after the decline of the mining industry. The first manufacturing firms to develop were those that produced or manufactured mining-related materials and auxiliary products such as drilling supplies, structural steel for mining buildings, hoists, printing companies supplying mining forms, smelters and furnaces. In addition to the mining-related manufacturing, other types of industry provided indirectly related services and living essentials or necessities such as bakeries and food processing establishments.

The economic base on which Joplin, Missouri, was built was an exhaustible resource — lead and zinc. For a long period of time, the exhaustible resource was the stimulus to develop the community. However, as the resource began to decline, Joplin was forced to make a transition to another economic base. The secondary activities (manufacturing) which developed concurrently with and continued to develop after the decline in mining were the economic alternatives that replaced the exhaustible resources of lead and zinc.





# R.C. Shipley named to succeed Davis

By KEITH R. COSTLEY

R. C. Shipley will succeed Frank Davis as Missouri Southern State College's next head basketball mentor.

Several weeks ago Davis resigned the position and Shipley was selected over a possible 30 candidates.

"We must convince the prospects Missouri Southern is the place to come," said Shipley at the news conference in the college union building. With that as his major idea and goal, Shipley started in all seriousness to occupy the key positions on next year's Lions basketball squad.

Athletic Director Max Oldham announced the screening committee had selected Shipley for the head coaching post.

Present for the press conference were Dr. Robert Miller, chairman of the college's athletic and steering committees, and Dr. Charles Neiss, a member of the athletic committee.

"In R. C. Shipley, we know we have the right to continue the winning basketball tradition at Missouri Southern," Oldham told the press gathering.

Shipley said his immediate goal is getting the Lions back in the national tournament. "I've visited with our returning players and that's their goal...winning the district and making a strong run at the national championship," Shipley said.

It was also said by Shipley that his number one recruiting goal was obtaining a big post man.

"I plan to recruit two or three junior college players and fill out the remainder of our roster with freshmen. There are a couple of outstanding young men at Northeastern Oklahoma A & M College in Miami I'm definitely interested in — center Bob Johnson and guard Steve Green. Johnson could fill the post position for us, he's 6-8 and weighs 230 pounds. Steve Green is a talented guard who could play for us," Shipley noted.

Shipley also has high hopes of persuading Warren Wynn, a 6-10, 240-pounder from Forest Park Junior College in St. Louis, and Terry Joyce, a 6-6, 235-pound forward, and Bob Gilbert, a 6-8 pivot, both from Highland Junior College to transfer to MSSC.

If Joyce attends Southern, he'll double in football, Shipley said.

"This young man is a tremendous kicker. He had a 50-yard punting average at Highland and has had numerous major college offers to play football. But he wants to play basketball, too. I'm hopeful we can get him."

"We have some outstanding players in the district this year," he said. "People like Webb City's Tom Maxwell, Lamar's Jackie Sportsman and Kim Rohlfing, Hillcrest's David Snowden, and

Glendale's Tom Shultz to mention just a few."

"Shultz, however, will go to either Drury or Missouri University. I haven't spent much money driving to Springfield to watch him in action," commented Shipley.

"Outside of the center position, we don't need too much help," Shipley said. "We have Mike Goodpaster, Ed Benton, Don Alston, Russ Turnbow, and Dwayne Hill, coming back at the forward positions and return Bobby Hall, Mark Flanegin, Tim Goostree and Barry Huff at the guards."

Shipley said Southern's offense and defense won't change much next season. "We may add a couple of new presses, but we're going to continue to play pattern basketball and fast break when we can. But, above all, we're going to continue to play tough defense."

Southern hired Shipley as an assistant to Davis in 1969.

Born at Drexel, Mo., he was graduated in 1958 from the high school there. He received his Bachelor of Science degree in 1962 at Missouri Valley College, majoring in physical education at Central Missouri State University, Warrensburg. In 1963 he received his driver education teaching certificate at Southwest Missouri State University.

His coaching career began in 1962 at Cole Camp High School where his varsity cage squads in two years totaled 34 wins and 18 losses. His Norwood High School

team the next season posted a 15-11 ledger.

Shipley coached four seasons at Mansfield High School where he compiled a 120-19 mark.

Coach Shipley, 33, is married and is the father of two sons, Kevin, age 11, and Matthew, age 6.

At the press conference Dr. Miller explained exactly why Shipley had been appointed to his new position. Miller said, "Coach Shipley was endorsed by many elements of our total campus.



R. C. Shipley, new head basketball coach addresses news conference at MSSC Student Union following formal announcement of promotion. Also in attendance were Dr. Robert Miller (left), chairman of the MSSC athletic committee and Max Oldham (center), athletic director.

## Stebbins lauds tennis squad

By KEITH R. COSTLEY

"We have a tremendous amount of inexperienced potential," according to Wayne Stebbins, head tennis coach at Missouri Southern State College. But then the well-known and experienced coach, who is presently in his third full season of instructing tennis at MSSC, added with great optimism, "We have the best group of freshmen ever to enroll at Missouri Southern for varsity tennis."

Stebbins' tennis squad is composed of 13 members. The 13-man unit includes eight freshmen, three sophomores, one junior, and one senior.

The 1974 tennis roster includes Chris Baker, David Koenke, Michael Carder, David Holz, Tom Courtney, Terry Ensor, Steve Gollhofer, Robert La Rose, Herb Schmidt, Allan Schiska, Herb Schoeberl, Jerry Stark, and Dennis Talley.

Heading the list of tennis netters for MSSC are returning lettermen Baker and Koenke. Baker is rated by coach Stebbins as "one of the best in the four-state area. Koenke has the ability to become a fine player and will be counted upon to provide strength in the first three positions," said Stebbins.

Outside of the two lettermen, Stebbins has a great deal of respect for the remainder of his

crew. "Holz is a consistent player that will help to solidify our club. Courtney will be an important addition to our club if he can rearrange his working schedule. Schmidt is one of the best freshmen ever to play for MSSC since Chris Baker. I am expecting Herb to be a great one before he graduates," said Stebbins.

Stebbins also indicated that Gollhofer and Talley have had tennis experience and are expected to battle La Rose, Ensor, Schiska, Stark, and Schoeberl for the remaining positions.

"Our freshmen will largely determine whether our program will be successful for us in 1974," said Stebbins.

The Lions will open seasonal play, March 23rd, against Mankato State College. During the course of the year, Southern will compete against Kansas State College of Pittsburg, Southwest Baptist College, Central Missouri State University, Southwest Missouri State University, Drury College, Central Bible College, and Northeastern State College.



COACH DAVIS

Be  
ACNE



# Lion baseball season gets underway Gaydou starts third year; feels 'this is the year'

By TONY FEATHER  
(Associate Editor)

Ellis Gaydou (pronounced Gay-doo, no other way) is starting his third year in the Missouri Southern baseball program and is one of the few seniors that has been with the team in all three years of its existence.

Ellis, a Physical Education major, feels that this is the year for Missouri Southern District 16, "We're going to be right up there with St. Joe," the young switch hitter stated. "We have the best team we ever have had along with outstanding depth and versatility."

Gaydou was on the All-District 16 second team in his first year and was the only player to represent the Lions in that honor. Last year he tied Russell Selvey for the teams RBI leaders with 12 apiece. "I had a bad year last year," he commented, "I injured my leg and the injury carried on all season. This year I have to prove to myself that I can play and play at full tilt."

Ellis likes the idea of the designated hitter rule that their employing and feels it will bring alot more offense to the game, which is what, he says, the people like to see. "Though I am undecided on the use of aluminum bats," he said, "they feel awful stiff but they don't sting as much in cold weather."

The enormous schedule that the Lions will be playing under is also something a little new. Ellis likes the idea because, he says, one is able to keep his timing better. He does express the fact that he would rather be the players nine inning game rather than all of the double-headers they have, but because of long trips it is necessary to play to just to justify the traveling.

"This years outcome is going to depend entirely on how we start the season off," he stated. "Last year we got off slowly and had it rough all the way through, but

we're going to give them all we've got said Gaydou.

Ellis said that he could classify baseball and his favorite sport, but admitted that he liked golf. "I don't really get to play much though, so really I'm not very good." After he said this I challenged him to a round, as long as it was on my home

course, in the never ending hope that one day I will find someone I can beat.

"This is going to be our best shot yet and I am working for a good season personally as well," he said, "but we could use a lot of support from the Lion fans. I'm very hopeful. Oh, and by the way, I am going to lead the team in stolen bases," Gaydou added.

## Doss 'fired up' for another year

By TONY FEATHER  
Associate Editor

Tim Doss, Southern's winningest pitcher of a year ago, is fired up and ready for another season on the mound. "It feels like it's going to be a good year," the physical education major stated. "We (the pitchers) have been working since November. Steve Luebber (of the Minnesota Twins) came in and really helped us out alot on our form and technique of throwing the ball."

Tim came in last year with about a 2.15 ERA along with his 6-0 record. Prior to this season he has relied on a fast ball with a weak curve and a slider but explained that the help from Luebber has had a tremendous effect on him.

"I'll still be basically a fast ball pitcher but Luebber helped me with my curve in having me throw it with more of a palm ball type grip. Our being able to use

the portable mound in the gym in early season practices rather than pitching off the flat floor will also make a big difference on how we're going to start out."

Tim expressed the feeling that the pitching staff is going to be alot more sound this year. He said that the team is flowing with young players and there is alot of talent in them. The offensive situation also looks better to him with the addition of the power hitters and the all-around 1 or 2 base hitters.

When he mentioned the subject of hitters I threw out the question of the use of the designated hitter rule that southern is employing this season. "I don't like it," he said flatly. "I enjoy hitting the ball, but since the rule is available I know that we will use it because of the line of hitters we have on the roster and I don't blame them. It is something that will probably help score more runs. Pitchers will more than likely be used only in bunting situations."

Tim is strong and raring to go. He will possibly be the Lions' top pitcher again this year, but of course, everything depends on how his arms holds up. The Lion coaches and fans are looking for lots of good things from him again this season.



TIM DOSS

### MISSOURI SOUTHERN STATE COLLEGE 1974 BASEBALL SCHEDULE

March 9	Quachita Baptist, there
March 10	Henderson State, there
March 11	State College of Arkansas, there
March 12	Arkansas College, there
March 13	Arkansas Tech, there
March 14	Northeastern Oklahoma, there
March 15	Northeastern Oklahoma, there x
March 18	William Jewell, here
March 21	Ozark Bible College, here
March 23	Mankato State, here
March 25	Evangel, there
March 29	Missouri Western, there
April 2	School of the Ozarks, there
April 4	Central Methodist, there
April 5	Northern Iowa Juco - JVs, here
April 6	Oral Roberts U., here
April 9	Crowder College - JVs, here
April 10	Augustana, here
April 13	Rockhurst College, here
April 15	SMS, there
April 16	Missouri Valley, here
April 18	Ozark Bible College, here
April 20	Oral Roberts U., there
April 22	Missouri Valley, there
April 25	Rockhurst, there
April 26	Bible Baptist, here
April 27	School of the Ozarks, here
April 30	SMS, here
May 4	Missouri Western, there
May 7	Evangel, here
x	Denotes single game



ROY KNIGHT

## Whelan happy-go-lucky type, considered asset on any team

By TONY FEATHER  
Associate Editor

Warning to all sports reporters; beware of interviewing Mike Whelan. I was doing a story on him last week and never recieved such verbal lashes as I did from him, good naturedly of course. (I hope.)

Mike, a senior on the Lion baseball squad, puts across a personality of a happy go lucky type that would be worthwhile to

have on the team even if he were only a waterboy.

He is far from that status though. He is a right fielder that has the ability to bat left even though he throws and does everything else right handed.

"We are potentially a good team," the sociology major reflected, "How we play is going to make a lot of difference though. We are going to have to work as a team and not stressingly as individuals. We

have a good chance to go and if we win all of the games the District 16 finals will take care of themselves."

Whelan is a 5'10" stockily built man that feels the baseball program has really been worthwhile. Their large schedule appeals to him because of the chance for the rainouts. He explained that 26 games were put off because of inclement weather last year and he wasn't looking forward to more of the same.

"I like the idea of playing a tough schedule too," he stated. "Playing teams like Oral Roberts will help us improve our skills and be better prepared for the post season games."

And so after 20 minutes of taking cuts about being an underclassman and other such trivial matters I got the interview over with and now hope that that 165 pounds of solid muscle forgets what I look Like.

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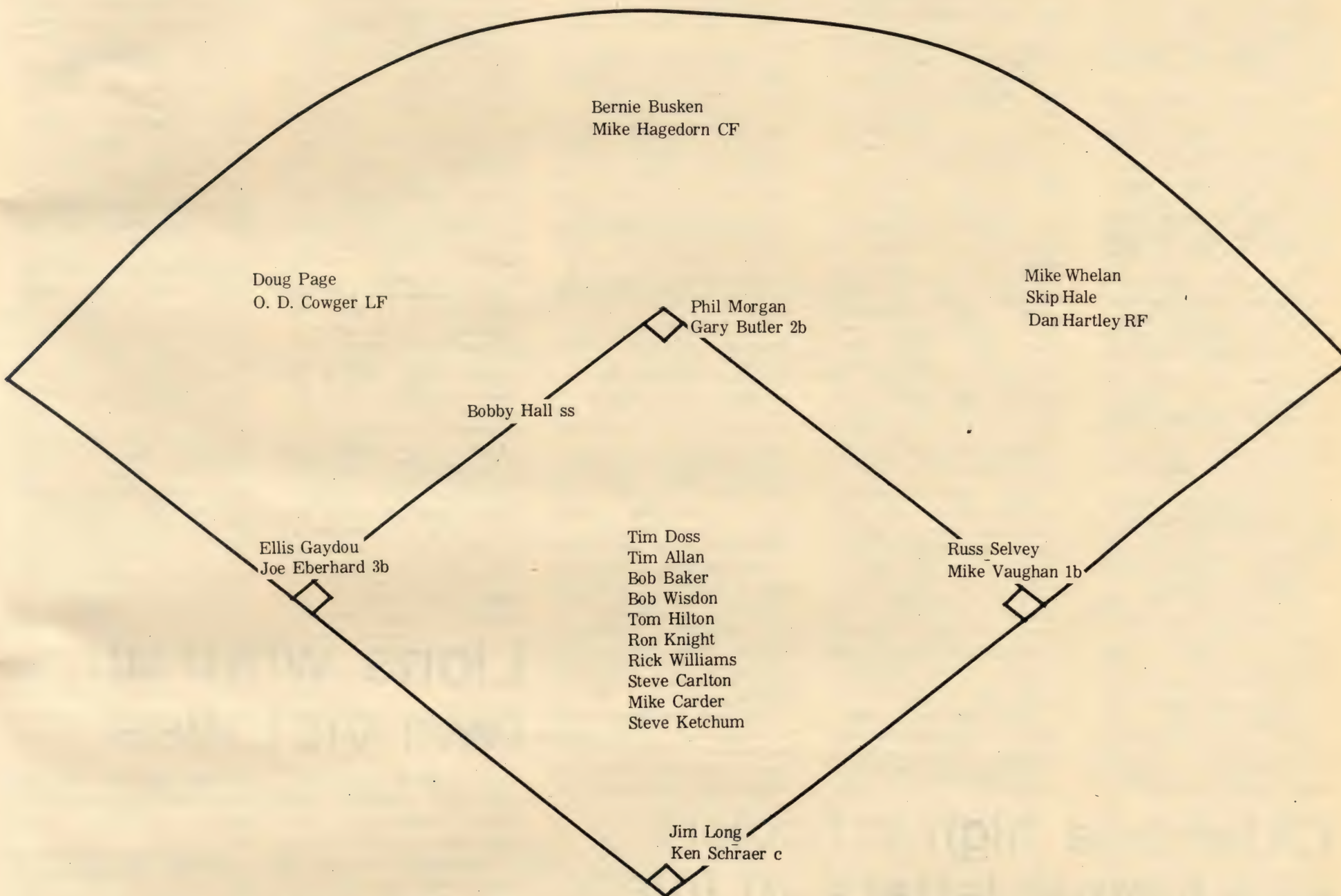
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# Meet the baseball Lions



## MISSOURI SOUTHERN STATE COLLEGE 1974 BASEBALL ROSTER

NAME	AGE	CLASS	HT.	WT.	POSITION	HTS.	THROWS
Allan, Tim	20	Jr.	5-9	195	Pitcher	L	L
Baker, Bob	18	Fr.	6-1	160	Pitcher	L	L
Busken, Bernie	20	Jr.	5-11	170	Out.	R	R
Butler, Gary	21	Sr.	6-0	155	Inf.	R	R
Carder, Mike	19	Fr.	6-2	170	Pitcher	R	R
Carlton, Steve	19	Soph.	5-10	172	Pitcher	R	R
Cowger, Randy	21	Jr.	5-6	135	Out.	R	R
Doss, Tim	20	Sr.	6-1	180	Pitcher	R	R
Eberhard, Joe	20	Jr.	5-9	178	Inf.	R	R
Fairchild, Steve	19	Fr.	5-10	145	Out.	R	R
Flanegin, Mark	19	Fr.	6-2	170	Out.	L	L
Gaydou, Ellis	20	Sr.	6-0	160	Inf.	L-R	R
Hackney, Jim	19	Jr.	5-10	185	Pitcher	R	R
Hale, Skip	20	Jr.	6-1	190	Out.	R	R
Hagedorn, Mike	20	Jr.	5-10	165	Out.	R	R
Hall, Bobby	19	Soph.	5-10	165	Inf.	R	R
Hartley, Dan	18	Fr.	6-3	175	Out.	R	R
Hilton, Tom	20	Jr.	5-11	180	Pitcher	R	L
Isenberger, Bill	19	Soph.	5-8	140	Inf.	L	L
Ketchum, Steve	18	Fr.	6-0	160	Pitcher	L	L
Knight, Roy	20	Jr.	6-1	173	Pitcher	R	R
Long, Jim	19	Soph.	6-0	195	C	R	R
Morgan, Phil	19	Soph.	5-10	165	Inf.	R	R
Nitsche, Carl	19	Soph.	5-9	160	Inf.	R	R
Page, Doug	20	Jr.	5-10	168	Out.	R	R
Selvey, Russ	19	Jr.	6-3	185	Inf.	L	L
Schorer, Ken	19	Soph.	5-10	180	C-Out	R	R
Smith, Dave	19	Jr.	5-8	180	Pitcher	R	R
Vaughan, Mike	19	Fr.	6-0	205	Inf.	R	R
Whelan, Mike	21	Sr.	5-10	170	Out.	L	R
Williams, Glenn	19	Soph.	6-0	160	Pitcher	R	R
Wisdom, Bryan	20	Jr.	5-11	170	Pitcher	L	L
Wisdom, Bob	18	Fr.	6-2	175	Pitcher	R	R



# Don Gross demonstrates 'quick-speak'

by Tony Feather  
Chart Sports Editor

"Rolls off the right side, passes off to Bobby Hall. Hall gives it to Lassiter, can't find the baseline, into Don Alston. Alston shoots, in and out no good. Lassiter on the tip in!"

Ever try to say that many words in about three seconds? Well Don Gross does it, and does it with superb ease. Don is the familiar voice on the broadcast of all Missouri Southern football and basketball contests aired on KODE radio, he also is the one that gives the sports news on all KODE-TV Dateline 12 newscasts.

Mr. Gross got his start in radio after a short stint in the minor league baseball organizations of the St. Louis Cardinals and the Cleveland Indians from 1946 thru 1949.

"WAYX in Waycross, Georgia, was my first radio job," he stated. "I had always known that sports was where I wanted to be, if not playing, then in radio. I just love sports and it's become my way of life."

In 1950 he joined the staff of KFSB in Joplin and worked there until joining KODE in 1970. KODE was his first TV work though, he explained that things were not much different.

"My biggest problem was remembering that there was a camera out there and I had to look up. I feel that I do have fairly good retention," he said. "I type up all of my own copy and go over it all prior to going on the air. This way I don't have to read it word for word. I can ad lib and still get the entire information across from having already gone over it. All the film clips we use

are sent over the wires by ABC between 4 and 4:30. We go over them and if there is anything I think would be good to use, we tape it."

When I asked him about any comments that he may make on a controversial subject he explained that those things are his own personal feelings and he doesn't try to editorialize too much. Though if he thinks there is something that needs to be said, then he will do whatever he feels necessary. All of his comments on the live show are a spur of the moment thing. He doesn't try to think them out ahead of time.

"When I was at KFSB I did both high school and MSSC games," he said. "Sometimes I did up to 80-90 games a year. When I came to KODE it was with the idea that MSSC sports pre-empted all other things. If one of the high schools have a home game on a night that the Lions aren't playing then I broadcast that. But if the Lions are playing, that is where I'll be."

He had made the comment that basketball was easier to do than football. When I asked him why, he explained that in basketball there was only about ten numbers on each team that it is necessary to remember but in football the number for each team was at least 44. He showed me how he made up the spot chart that he uses in football in order to be quick on reporting the players in on the play.

"I keep all of my own stats," he said. "I have to sit down the night before the game and study on players names and a little about each one. Then in the game

I keep a running chart of my own so that when a drive is over all I have to do is look down and say how long it was, how many plays it took, and any other thing about the drive."

His work day takes up about 15 hours. His first show is on radio at 8:30 then he has time to get home for a little breakfast, he claims to be more or less a coffee and donut man, and a little chat with his wife. Then he heads for the station at 10:30 for his noon sports shot. A little break in the afternoon and then back for his evening show and the same thing generally for the late evening show. He said that if there was anything special he had to do, then that took up his break time.

When the game started up at Drury last weekend I was sitting next to Don with an attentive ear to see just how he went about the broadcast. The first thing that he had to do was to check into the station and make sure all things were functioning.

The broadcast are made via a telephone hook-up which Don explained to be the more inexpensive system. When a broadcast loop is used, costs come to about 40 dollars per hour whereas, the telephone system runs about 12 dollars per hour. He said that the schools and the radio stations have a trade agreement so that a hook-up is provided at all times so that the respective stations don't have to have one put in each game and pay an installment fee.

The game broadcasts start at no particular time. He simply makes a call to Keith Mackey at the station, made sure that things were ready and, since

there was nine minutes to go till game time, he told Mackey to put him on the air at any time and he'd kill nine minutes.

Though he does a fine job on his news broadcast, one can tell that the play by play is what really brings out the artist in him. Throughout the entire game I listened for dead air and heard none, he made but few mistakes and corrected each one. He kept his scorebook with superb ease, went over stats and threw in little facts about the players, and never got lost or mixed-up in any of it. Almost all things were ad libbed. In fact only the stats were the things that did not come off the top of his head.

He has a distinctive inflection in his voice at all times and especially when the game is close and Southern comes in with a few fantastic plays. His reporting of the action is but about a half second behind the actual happening. He keeps the game moving amazingly well.

While he was sending the music of the Drury stage band over the air during half time I asked him about everyone's favorite predictor: Oscar the Oracle. "That is the only part of my show that is pre-taped," he said. "The name was my idea and we got the art department to make the hat. Production comes up with the cover and some of the

ideas. Take the superbowl press conference for instance. The questions were known beforehand but all of Oscar's answers were strictly ad lib. He came out at about 75 per cent over all for the season, which isn't bad."

After the game he finished off with a few basic stats and then came back and did the post game show where he gives highlights, stats and a few comments on the game and again all ad libbed.

I had one last question for him and that was did he ever get down on the referees during a game? I had not heard him do it during the course of the game and wondered if ever did much. He simply smiled and said "I try not to. I have refereed myself and know what it is like. 'I may say something like — They might have let a little walking get by but I never elaborate on anything. They're out there doing their job and I don't like to criticize them.'"

I thanked him for his time and he said that it was quite all right but asked if I knew that there was a slight charge for such things. I was thinking, Oh man! to myself when he said that he was charging a copy of the paper. Well here it is and I know that you may not only gain a little enjoyment reading this, but a wealth of knowledge from the rest of the paper as well.

## Oklahoma high schoolers sign football letters of intent

By KEITH R. COSTLEY

Two outstanding Owasso, Okla., High School defensive specialists signed letters of intent, Tuesday, Feb. 19, agreeing to participate in the Lion football program at Missouri Southern State College next fall.

Defensive tackle Roy Jones and defensive end Mike Keith are the first prep stars signed for the 1974 season. The young Oklahomans were recruited by Southern assistant Tony Calwhite.

"We're delighted to have young men of this caliber join our program," Calwhite said. "These players come out of an extremely successful high school program. They are use to winning. That's what we want here at Southern. They should see plenty of action."

Accompanying the two grid-ders to the signing session at the College Student Union was Roy's father, Everett (Roy) Jones.

Both Keith and Jones were three-year regulars for the Owasso Rams of the District 3A5 Conference. During that three year span the Rams compiled a 25-6 record. Owasso won 10

contests against only one defeat in 1972 and were 7-3-1 this year.

Keith is a 6-3, 190-pound defensive wingman who has been clocked at 10 seconds flat in the 100-yard dash. He certainly will be one of the quickest defensive linemen ever to play at Southern.

Roy is a 6-3, 230-pound All-State tackle. He will compete with the North Oklahoma Prep All-Stars in the annual state all-star game Aug. 9. The winner will meet the Texas All-Stars the following week in the annual Oil Bowl.

Keith is an alternate for the all-state squad.

Jones has been a lineman during most of his grid career. When asked why he selected MSSC over major colleges, Jones

stated, "I just never cared for large colleges. I always wanted to go to a small college and Southern impressed me over the others. The attitude of the players I've talked to was great. I like the coaching staff real well, they are real nice people."

Keith said he was impressed by the Southern campus and the Lions' coaching staff. "I felt here that I was considered more as a person instead of a number," Keith said.

Head coach Jim Frazier viewed the signing session and commented, "These young men are excellent additions to our squad. They're winners and the type of football players to return our program to the level it attained two years ago."

## Stiles signs with Lions

Defensive coordinator Tony Calwhite has announced that Ron Stiles, a 5-9, 160-pound quarterback and defensive back from Carthage has signed a 1974 letter of intent with Missouri Southern State College.

Calwhite said that Stiles will join the Southern football

program as a defensive back.

Stiles is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Stiles and plans to major in business administration at MSSC. He was named the outstanding defensive performer at Carthage High School last season.

## Lions wrap up twin victories

By KEITH R. COSTLEY

Missouri Southern State College wrapped up its 1973-74 basketball campaign, Feb. 22 and 23, dumping the University of Missouri-Kansas City, 65-52, and nationally ranked Marymount, 80-63.

Southern put up a losing 10-16 record on the line against Darrell Corwin's red-hot UMKC Kangaroos, winners of six of their last seven games. The loss to the Lions of departing head coach Frank Davis set the Kangaroo's over-all slate at 15-11 and 8-6 against NAIA District 16 rivals.

Two of MSSC's basketball victories this season has been over the fighting Kangaroos. In January Southern ripped UMKC in another District 16 tussle, 73-58. Southern was rated by the Carr Ratings Service a 11-point choice to defeat UMKC in the second encounter. The Lions lived up to that prediction and added a couple of more points for padding, winning by 13 tallies.

Cicero Lassiter, 6-6 senior forward, led the Lion attack over determined UMKC with 21 counters. The lanky sharpshooter hit eight of 14 shots from the floor and was true on five of six attempts from the charity stripe.

Lassiter scored 12 points during the final 20-minute session, including eight straight during one stretch, securing the Lion victory.

Bobby Hall, 5-10 sophomore

playmaker of the Lions, also dented double figures, scoring 12 points on six of 10 shots from the field.

Southern, which entered the game as a one-point choice on the Carr ratings to turn back Marymount, posted its 12th victory in 28 starts. Marymount, the top-ranked small college team in Kansas and ranked in the top 20 nationally, suffered only its fourth setback against 23 victories.

Hall captured game scoring honors with a 23-point effort, his top point production of the season.

## Lions end in fifth in district

Missouri Southern State College finished fifth in the final NAIA District 16 ratings compiled by the Carr Ratings System of Nashville, Tenn.

In the district playoff ratings, Missouri Western of St. Joseph ranks No. 1 with a 77.1 power rating. Drury College of Springfield is second at 75.0, followed by Southwest Baptist, 70.7; Rockhurst, 67.2; MISSOURI SOUTHERN, 66.8; Tarkio, 66.4; University of Missouri-Kansas City, 61.1; William Jewell, 60.1; Culver Stockton, 55.4; Evangel, 54.3; and Central Methodist, 52.6.



# ACNE sweeps campus; students itch for action

By KEN SMITH

No, don't go running for a new supply of Clearasil; you're thinking of the wrong kind of acne. The word "acne" is used in this case in reference to Active Conservation of National Energy."

ACNE is the result of this semester's advertising class promotion project on reducing energy use by users of this campus. The project was begun three weeks ago by the class and progress is being made at a rapid pace.

The word "acne" was chosen as the foundation for the campaign because of its stock value or attention getting ability when used with other words. The theory is that if you see a sign that reads ACNE IS SPREADING, curiosity will force you to read the rest of the message. A case in point, why are you reading this article?

The conservation campaign will begin with short messages designed to create curiosity on campus and will begin full force on March 18. At that time posters conveying energy saving ideas will be placed in all campus buildings used by students. Plans also call for handbills to be distributed on the park lots and for public service announcements to be made on several local radio stations.

The advertising effort will urge students to form carpools, ride bikes or walk on short trips, shut off unneeded lights, reduce room temperatures and to slow down when driving. It is hoped that the campaign will show a perceptible amount of professionalism in the way it is conducted.

The promotion class is enthusiastic about the project because it is a "do," not "watch" learning experience. In the opinion of one class member "Learning by doing is much more

beneficial than reading about it. A project of this type allows us to approach a problem constructively and analytically instead of being just an observer."

At the end of the month-long campaign a post-project study will be made to study the effectiveness of the campaign and to analyze mistakes.

If a student is genuinely concerned with national well being, all he has to do is get ACNE. And you don't even have to eat chocolate bars to do it.

## Seminar in computers to be given by division

Computers and other types of data processing equipment are becoming widely used, not only in the business world, but in all professions. Psychologists, teachers, mathematicians, accountants, and others realize the need to be able to find the data they need quickly and separate it from the useless data. The advent of the desk top computer has cut problem solving time to a minimum. But the full potential of these machines is not always realized.

For this reason, The Business Division at MSSC will offer a two

hour upper division seminar in contemporary office machines for business and nonbusiness majors. The emphasis will be on data handling using the latest electronic equipment, with application for mathematics, social science, political science, psychology, and all other fields. The course is designed to teach the student how to use the various types of equipment in compiling, sorting, manipulation and finding data. There is no prerequisite and the course is not open to students with the advanced course in office machines.

## House passes bill to increase veterans' educational benefits

The House of Representatives, by a unanimous vote, passed a bill on Feb. 19 increasing veteran's educational benefits by 13 per cent. The increase reflected a 5.6 per cent increase over the Administration's proposal.

The bill, HR 12628, is now in the Senate. As passed by the House, the raise would be effective on the first day of the second month after the bill becomes law.

The bill would increase educational allowances for single veterans attending full-time from \$220 to \$250. The increase for married veterans would jump from \$261 to \$297. Married veterans with one child would increase from the present \$298 to \$339. The allowance for each additional dependent would go from \$18 to \$20. Proportionate increases would be made for veterans attending less than full-time.

The same 13.6 per cent increase

would apply to war widows, orphans and wives of disabled veterans, and for disabled veterans under the vocational rehabilitation program.

The bill also extends the deadline for veterans to complete their education from 8 to 10 years

after their discharge from active duty. It is estimated that the cost of the bill's increase would total \$561.4 million.

Persons desiring additional information may contact the Veterans Affairs Office located on the first floor of Hearnes Hall.

## Scott resigns as instructor on machine technology staff

Mr. Gary Scott, machine technology instructor, is leaving the staff of the technology department today due to a job he is taking with Gibbon International Machine Tools. Mr.

Scott is presently teaching one night class and three day classes. A replacement had not been named at press time.

Mr. Scott will be based in Los Angeles, but will do considerable traveling. His job will be as application engineer. He was in his second year teaching at MSSC. Mr. Scott says he doesn't want to leave but he can't afford not to go.

## Quall receives scholarship

Dennis A. Qualls, 220 Gray St., has been awarded a \$187 scholarship by The Order of United Commercial Travelers of America to further his training at Missouri Southern State College in educating retarded children.

A 1969 graduate of Crowder Junior College, Neosho, Mo., with an associate arts degree in general education, Qualls is majoring in art education with a minor in special education at MSSC.

### Tax advice:

## What to Deduct?

By BILL CUNNINGHAM

One of the most frequently asked questions concerning income tax is "what can I deduct?". Obviously, the more you can legally deduct, the less income tax you will have to pay. The deduction and exemption section of the tax laws is one of the more complicated.

Each taxpayer is allowed by law, various exemptions and deductions. Tax Tables 1-2, if used to compute your tax, automatically allows for these exemptions and deductions. If you use tax rate schedule X Y, or Z, you must compute your own from the following:

- 1.) You can always take one exemption for yourself.
- 2.) If you are filing a joint return, you can take an exemption for your spouse. If you are filing separate returns you can take an exemption for your spouse only if your spouse had no income and was not the dependent of someone else. You may take \$750 for each of the above.

In addition, you can take a \$750 exemption for anyone who meets all the following five tests: 1.) Received less than \$750 income. (This test does not have to be met if your child was under 19 or a full-time student for 5 months of the year. 2.) Received over half of his support from you or is treated as receiving over half of his support from you under rules for "Children of divorced or separated parents", or "Dependent supported by two or more taxpayers". Support includes food, a place to live, medical and dental care, and the cost of education.

In figuring support, use the actual cost of these things. The cost of a place to live is figured at fair rental value. Support does not include things like the purchase of an automobile, premiums for life insurance, funeral expenses for deceased dependent, purchase of furniture or appliances, income taxes, and social security taxes. In figuring support, include money the dependent used for his own support, even if this money was not taxable. (gifts, savings,

etc.) If your child was a student, do not include scholarships. 3.) Did not file a joint return with husband or wife. 4.) Was one of the following: citizen or resident of the U.S., resident of Canada, Mexico, the Republic of Panama or the Canal Zone, an alien child adopted by and living with a U.S. citizen in a foreign country. 5.) (a) Was related to you (or your spouse if filing jointly). (b) Any persons who lived in your home as a member of your household for the whole year.

In the area of deductions, the taxpayer is free to choose one of three methods resulting in the largest deduction. The three methods are: 1.) 15 per cent of adjusted gross income or \$2000 (\$1000 if married and filing separate returns), whichever is smaller. 2.) \$1300 low income allowance (\$650 if married and filing separate returns). Note: if you could be claimed as a dependent on your parents' return and have income other than earned such as interest or dividends, there are limits to 1 and 2 above. Investigate these limitations! 3.) Itemize deductions. Some broad groups of itemized deductions are: (a) Medical expenses subject to limitations (b) state income, property, sales, and gasoline taxes. (c) contributions (d) interest paid for your indebtedness (e) allowable child care (f) others such as payment for preparation of income tax returns.

It should be noted that these are very general rules and exceptions may apply. For more specific information we would refer you to Publication 17, available at most Post Offices and Federal Internal Revenue Service Offices for a small cost.

This concludes the series on income tax. I would like to thank Mr. Stengel, assistant professor of Business at MSSC, for his extensive help on these articles. If you have any specific area you would like to see explored, please send your requests to me in care of The Chart office.

**Develop  
ACNE**

## Larimore manuscript to be published

Dr. Keith Larimore, head of the business department, recently had a manuscript submitted by the Tri-State chapter of the National Association of Ac-

countants to its national organization. It was accepted for publication, and will be published in the magazine "Management Accounting." The title of the

manuscript is "Break-Even Analysis: An Administrative Tool for Performance Appraisal or Resource Allocation for Higher Education."





**MASTER OF FRIGHT** — Bill Denney as "The Evil One" scares the wits out of Gail Stewart as "Lise" in this scene from "Puss in Boots," production of the Children's Theater group of the Speech and Drama department. The play ends tomorrow afternoon at the Carthage Junior High School.

## 'Puss in Boots' ends tomorrow

With tomorrow's two performances at Carthage Junior High School, the Children's Theater production of "Puss in Boots" comes to an end, but memories of it will linger a long time in the minds of its youthful audiences.

Because the cast has had fun, the audiences which have previously seen the play at North Junior High School and South Junior High School in Joplin have also had fun.

For the cast the fun has not been merely in the antics of the play which revolves around a cat named Minet who devises various schemes against the Evil Enchanter. But the fun has lain primarily in the pleasure it brings the children who view it.

"Their laughter makes it a magical experience," says one cast member.

There have been problems, primarily in coming up with "magic devices" for the enchanter and the cat. A bouquet of flowers has to be produced at the

snap of a finger, for example.

Because the action of the play takes place in three separate locations, the production utilizes a classical Greek theatrical device called the "periaktoi," which is a triangular, spinning unit allowing each side of the triangle to represent a completely different and unified scene of action.

The production staff has attempted to expand lighting techniques. A new Linnebach projector is being used, which projects certain scenes onto a screen in the background.

Unusual make-up also has to be employed, and script revisions have been necessitated to use dimensions of story theater.

The cast includes Cecilia Cates, Mike Sadler, Mary Nutting, Gail Stewart, Ted Estes, Bob Morris, and Bill Denney.

For them it will all be over tomorrow afternoon after 1 and 3 o'clock performances in Carthage. But the memories—they'll linger on.

## Spiva to screen Lang's 'Destiny'

The Spiva Art Center Film Society with the assistance of the Missouri State Council on the Arts will present an additional program to its current film classics series at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday, March 19, at the Fine Arts Gallery on the MSSC Campus.

The program will begin with the documentary short "Night

Mail" followed by the epic fantasy "Destiny".

One of the first German films to win international acclaim, Fritz Lang's "Destiny" clearly shows the influence of the intense intellectual ferment that was taking place in all the arts during the 1920's.

A despairing girl pleads with death for the life of her lover. He gives her three chances to save him. In telling his story Lang used varied camera angles, Chiaroscuro lighting, and a slow tempo that allows the camera to emphasize each composition.

The reaction of film authors is strongly favorable. Paul Rotha hails the film as "magnificently conceived and realized", C. A. LeJeune labeled it "an impression of living tapestry unfolded before our eyes, rich in story and remote in spirit", and Gerald Mast commented that "the power of the film lies in its combination of the pictorial sense of the director and the magnificent visual creations of the designers."

The film is most noted for its revolutionary use of sound. The musical score by Benjamin Britten and rhythmic recitation of a W. H. Auden poem to the throbbing pulsation of the trains' wheels presents a vicarious experience of fascination quality.

This is the first of two bonus programs to be added to the regular series of eight programs. Those with film society membership cards will be admitted at no extra charge. All other admissions are \$1.00 at the door.

## Children enthralled by art

By MIKE SADLER

Four M.S.S.C. students are engaged in teaching children's art classes on Saturday mornings from 10 until 11:30. The students are: Deborah Campbell, Sr., Mitchell Terry, Sr., Sherry Probert, Fr., and Verna Franklin, Sr.

The classes are designed to introduce the children to the basics of art and art design, and also to give students a practical experience in teaching art.

The classes began Feb. 2 and will end April 20, a total of ten sessions. On the last day of the classes, a show will be given for the parents of the children and all interested persons. The show will consist of works from the children which are exemplary of what they have learned, and also contributions by the student teachers.

Two artists are also assisting in the instruction. Duke Wellington, who has studios in New York and New Mexico, and Betty Allen, of Portraits Unlimited and a graduate of Wells College in Art History, supplement and aid the teaching. Janet Wiedman is an additional aid in the instruction. Sherry Probert teaches first

grade and pre-school youngsters, and is attempting to introduce the children to the basic concepts of art: "I'm trying to get them to become aware and acquainted with shapes and terms, and try to give them a type of introduction to art which they will not receive in the public school system."

"Enthusiasm for art in the kids is one thing that impressed me," stated Sherry, "they show a genuine interest in Art and exhibit a lot of intuitive knowledge of different techniques."

Second, Third, and fourth grade children are taught by Mitchell Terry; he is introducing his classes to the use of color in composition and basics of art workings.

"The children are very interested in art; they take it seriously, and their natural ability is very good," Mitchell commented. "I am enjoying it also; it's good experience for a real teaching situation."

Children who are in the fifth and sixth grades are under the direction of Verna Franklin. Verna's classes have been working in charcoal and acrylic (Continued on page 19)



Scene from Fritz Lang's "Destiny"  
Film to be shown March 19 at  
Spiva Art Center



# Summertree

## scheduled to close with Saturday night performance



MEMORY SEQUENCE — Tom Green (right) and Clifford Oakes read letters from home in a memory sequence reflecting on war in a scene from "Summertree," the current

production of the Barn Theater. The play runs through Saturday night on the MSSC campus.

## 'Summertree' earns cast's dedication

"We believe in this play so much that we've worked on it more than we've ever worked on anything in our lives."

That total dedication as expressed by Tom Green is one reason this week's audiences at the Barn Theater's production of "Summertree" have called it one of the best productions in the history of the College.

For a season that has already seen "Fantastiks" and "The Night Thoreau Spent in Jail" that's quite a statement. Up-

### Children . . .

(continued from page 18)

paints, and Verna is trying to develop a sense of linear perspective in her students.

Verna was enthusiastic about the program: "I need the experience in teaching and how children react in a teaching situation, and this program is an ideal place to become accustomed to student-teacher roles and relationships."

"I don't try to be authoritative with my class; art has to be taught informally. When they do something funny, I laugh, and I settle things down only when it starts to get out of hand or when they wander too far away from what they are supposed to be doing. Most of the students have opened-up a great deal towards me; most of them call me Verna instead of Mrs. Franklin."

(Continued on page 20)

coming is "As You Like It."

"Summertree" is in its final performances at the Barn Theater with the final presentation scheduled for 8 p.m. Saturday. The usual capacity audiences have attended thus far this week.

The play begins with a young

man (played by Green) dying beneath a tree. His life flashes in front of him as he dies and that is the theme of the play.

"Death is not over projected by any means," Green explains. "The whole play revolves around the life of the young man, in abstract scenes. . . him in college,

as a little boy, battle scenes. It just bumps from time to time.

The entire cast has been caught up in the play, Green points out. "We've got the images of the play as family members to the point we sometimes call each other by our character's names off-stage."

Director Duane Hunt required each cast member to write the biography of his individual character and gain characterization in that manner.

"Mr. Hunt, like all of us," has been totally wrapped up in this production," Green adds. "It's a constant thing around here."

## Spiva to feature photographs . . .

A photographic exhibit of the Ceiling of the Sistine Chapel will be held in the Spiva Art Center March 17 through April 14. The show will consist of approximately 80 large photographs and close-ups of the famous work.

The photographs average 60 x 40 inches with some as large as 41 x 75. Many of the pictures are more detailed and taken at a closer distance than a person who actually visited the Chapel would have opportunity to view.

The show is sponsored by the New York Cultural Center in association with the Fairleigh Dickinson University and Capitol Cities Broadcasting Corporation. The circulation of the exhibit was directed by the American Federation of Arts.

From the almost 400 figures painted on the ceiling, the show features scenes such as the famous Creation of Adam, a close-up of the hands of Adam and God, sibyls, prophets, and a picture of Michelangelo's

painting of God.

Michelangelo was commissioned to paint the ceiling in 1508, the painting took four years and six months to complete and contains scenes from the

Creation to the Flood. Many of the figures painted are three to four times life size.

Painting of the Sistine Chapel was Michelangelo's greatest undertaking and ac-

complishment. Photographs in the show attempt to convey the beauty and magnitude of the accomplishment for which the painter in Michelangelo is best remembered and praised.

## of Sistine Chapel Ceiling

By Debbie Weaver

Lying on his back 70 feet above the ground, Michaelangelo painted the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel.

Originally intending to represent the twelve Apostles, Michaelangelo was inspired to produce nine paintings recreating the story of Genesis from the Creation to the time of Noah. The paintings done in fresco (painting on freshly spread moist lime plaster) represent the history of mankind in three groups. First, the origin of the world is pictured. The

origin of mankind and of sin follow. The third group represents the continuation of sin in the world.

Called to Rome in 1508 by Pope Julius II, the artist was signed to paint the ceiling in honor of Pope Sixtus IV, the originator of the chapel. Located in the Vatican at Rome, the chapel is presently used for papal ceremonies and by cardinals for the election of a new Pope. The barrel-vaulted chapel measures 134 feet long, 44 feet wide, and 85 feet high.

The idea for the painting began two years before the actual work

began. Before Michaelangelo's work the ceiling was painted to symbolize the heavens with a blue background ornamented with gold stars. To complete the chapel's religious cycle carried out in the 15th century, the history of the world before Moses received the laws had to be added.

The groundwork for the ceiling paintings began in May 1508 with Pope Julius' decision to destroy the original paintings on the ceiling. Problems developed

(Continued on page 20)





STANLEY HOLLOWAY

# Alec Guinness comedy scheduled for campus

The Alec Guinness comedy "Lavender Hill Mob" will be shown at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday, March 26, at the Fine Arts Gallery on the Missouri Southern State College Campus. It is the eighth program in the current film classics series co-sponsored by the Spiva Art Center and Missouri State Council on the Arts.

"Lavender Hill Mob" is one of the most popular and best loved comedies to come out of England. Alec Guinness plays a meek bank clerk who dreams of robbing the Bank of England of its gold. He and Stanley Holloway make two of the most bungling yet successful robbers to cross the screen.

The stolen gold, melted down into models of the Eiffel Tower like those sold to tourists, provides a hilarious climax in the

hands of French schoolgirls who lead the robbers into the most perilous surroundings that either man could have conceived — a police convention.

The film's merits are revealed in a few critical comments thus: "A wild ride into a world of

uproarious fantasy" says Arthur Knight of 'Saturday Review'; "Direction, score, and photography are so good they almost pass unnoticed" from 'Theatre Arts'; "Comedy in every sense of the word" from 'Films in Review'.



ALEC GUINNESS

## Michaelangelo's masterpiece

(Continued from page 19) when a new scaffold had to be built. The original paint would not stick, so a new mixture was developed.

The actual painting began in January 1509. The artist started near the entrance to the chapel painting towards the altar. The workers proved unsatisfactory to the artist who finally finished the work alone.

Covering a surface area of 10,000 square feet, the ceiling

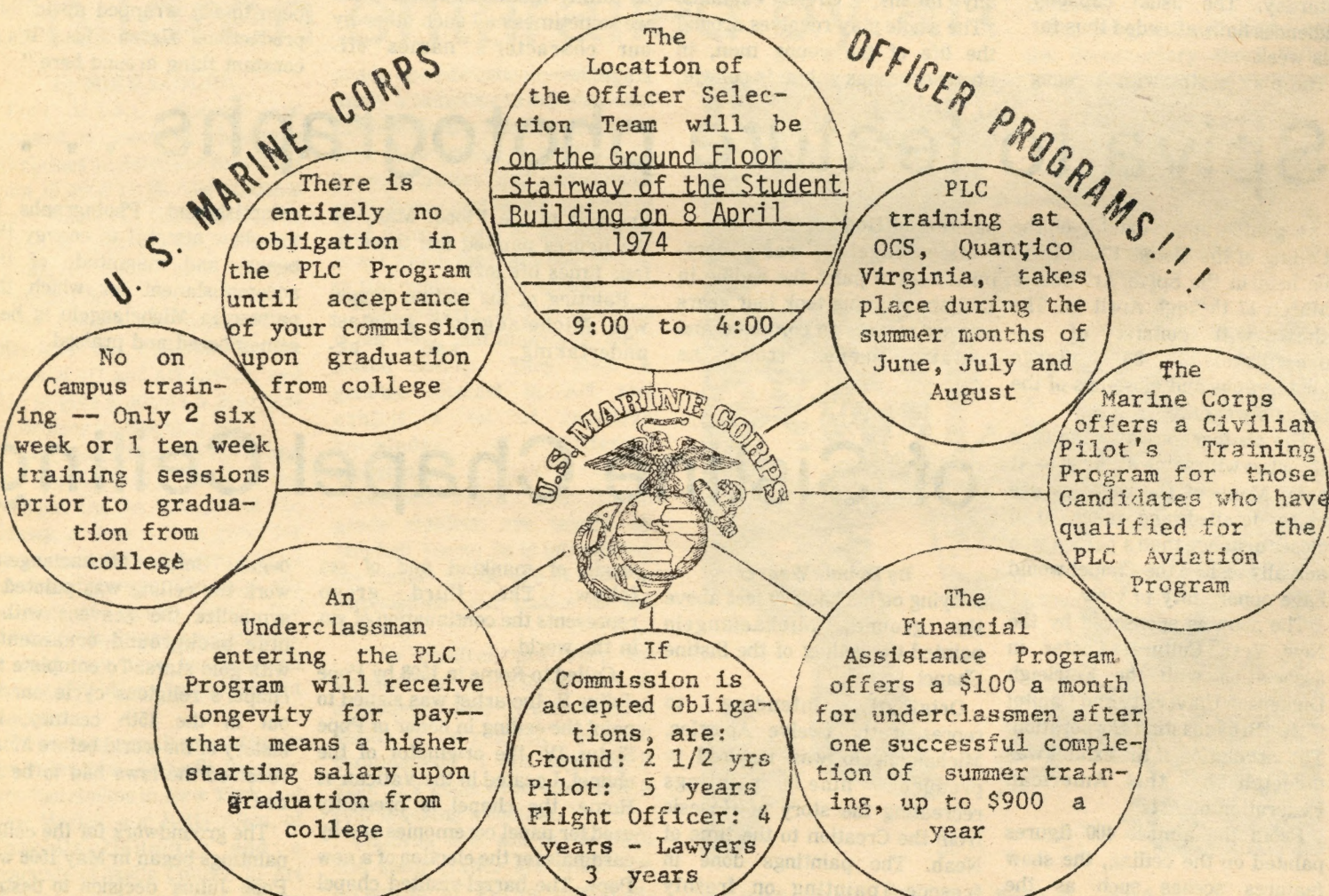
paintings are divided into four historical order of the paintings is reversed with the story of Noah painted first. The beginning paintings resemble a sculptor's tinted drawings, evoking a feeling of power. In the later paintings, the artist used light and a sweep of space giving the figures a look of movement.

The paintings present an ordered design of linked rectangles and triangles. Female prophets, or sibyls, slaves, prophets, and

ancestors of Christ border the main panels. In the remaining areas Michaelangelo painted other scenes and characters from the Old and New Testaments. The ceiling paintings are unified with a series of decorative nudes serving as transitional devices.

After much time of great discomfort Michaelangelo finished his work. After almost 4 years of work the chapel was open for the first Mass on October 31, 1512.

## OFFICER PROGRAMS FOR UNDERCLASSMEN -- SR's -- GRAD's



These are only a few of the HIGH LIGHTS, be sure to ask the Officer Selection Team about the others available when they visit your campus on 8 April 1974.

## children

(Continued from page 19)

Deborah Campbell teaches junior high and high school classes, and is mainly attempting to instruct the classes in the use of water colors.

"These classes are the ideal place to get experience because the kids are so enthusiastic," said Deborah. "Since the classes are voluntary, kids only come if they have a genuine interest in art."

Deborah, who taught classes last year, commented: "Children who come back are a nice reward. You know that they are challenged and appreciate what you are trying to teach them."

The classes are using the exhibits at the Spiva Art Center as examples for the children. Scenery was first copied by the students from the "Sense of Place" exhibit presently featured in the gallery

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